The People's Press.

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FROWNS.

Smooth out those frowns;
They are the language of a heart's unrest,
As mourning gowns
Are signs that grief hath left us some bequest.

The world wants smiles,
Gladness, light joyance, and that heartfelt mirth
Which reconciles
Its people to defects of fame or birth.

—*Medora Clark.*

UNCLE MALACHI'S CAT.

Perhaps the reader has heard of the town of Soskowigh, Ind., commonly pronounced "Sosky" by its inhabitants. It is nothing but a country town, and like most country towns has its local "character"—its odd genius. The odd genius in this case happened to be Malachi Dill, usually called "Uncle Malachi." A good old man was Uncle Malachi, and eke a Quaker. He was born in the village, and had lived there all his life, except a period of about six months, during which he had paid a visit to some relatives of his who lived in New England—an adventure of which Uncle Malachi was never tired of talking. His face, seamed and wrinkled by many a year of toil, beamed with benevolence and good-will. Good old man, I seem to him yet, walking down some shady lane in "Sosky," smiling and bowing to his acquaintances, clad in snuff-colored garments of ancient cut, with his white beaver-hat, his large buckled shoes, and his red bandana flung to the breeze from its retreat in his coat-tail pocket. Uncle Malachi had not an enemy. Good old soul, he had never spoken an unkind word to man or beast. The very birds loved him and fluttered to meet him, sure of getting their fill of crumbs and cherries. It was a pretty sight to see him taking his stroll of a sunny afternoon, little children chirping round him, little birds chirping above him.

Uncle Malachi had three loves—his cat, Mike, his garden, and his daughter Dorothy.

This cat was the wonder of the village. "Mike" was a name used only by intimate friends and near relatives. His full court title, and that used by the vulgar herd, was "Dark Michael Schlem"—a name given him far back in his early youth by some unknown benefactor, and which was peculiarly appropriate, inasmuch as it had been once borne by a certain Russian chief of police remarkable for great sagacity and penetration. Mike was not attractive at first sight. It was whispered that in his youth he had been noted for his manly, or rather tom-catly, grace and beauty. But the meridian of his charms, so to speak, had been passed. His tail was gone. Likewise one eye. His left ear, too, had a forlorn appearance—probably mournful at the absence of its mate, which had been lost in the same unlucky fray in which the tail vanished. Portions of his hide had also been denuded of the covering with which Nature had provided it. But Mike's lofty soul soared above these petty vexations. His friends soon forgot his rather dubious physical appearance in admiration of his rare intellectual qualities. There was in his every action such an indefinable air of mystery, of preconceived and elaborate design, and a mien, withal, of such lofty and serene dignity, that not only was the beholder's wonder and surprise aroused, but his respect was commanded as well. No one, probably, was more thoroughly impressed with the abilities of this remarkable animal than Uncle Malachi. Sometimes, after indulging in several cups of triple-strength tea, which was Uncle Malachi's sole weakness—if tea of such strength can be called a weakness—he had been known to say, with much empressment: "Michael, thou art a wonderful cat;" which remark was plainly understood by Mike, for, though at the time mewing in a deprecating manner, as though disclaiming all pretentions to greatness, it was nevertheless observed that for some hours thereafter his natural hauteur would be largely increased. He was not on the best terms with Miss Dorothy. There was a certain youthful giddiness and flippancy about her which did not meet his approval. True, he always treated her with courtly politeness in consideration of her father's feelings, but nevertheless there was a considerable coldness between them.

If he had not, however, been utterly impervious to the attractions of female beauty, this coldness could never have existed. There surely never was a more charming bit of femininity than Miss Dorothy. Her wealth of nut-brown hair, her little snub nose, her gleaming teeth, her shell-tinted ears, her sparkling, dancing eyes, her dainty waist, all made up a picture of butterfly beauty as delightful as it was lovable. But little Miss Dorothy was no shallow-minded doll. She had a heart of sterling purity and nobility, and inherited from her father the grave and gentle sweetness of disposition which characterizes the Quakers.

Miss Dorothy had that indispensable possession of every truly sensible young lady—a lover.

Edward Wadham had not been in the village for a long time. His home was there, but he had been away at college, and now returned for the first time in five years. He was surprised to find that his former playmate and partner in the mud-pie business had grown to be a very charming and self-possessed little woman. He was a great, curly-haired, black-eyed, rollicking giant, and the first thing he did was to fall in love with dainty Dorothy Dill, and she returned the compliment warmly. In a very short time, therefore, they were talking of love in a cottage, and devising financial plans of surprising acuteness for the economical administration and occupation of said cottage.

Miss Dorothy was now walking in her father's garden awaiting the approach of Mr. Wadham. The garden was a good spot for a lover's trysting-place. It was inclosed on three sides by a high stone wall and on the fourth by the house. Shade-trees were dotted around, and sweet-smelling flowers filled the spaces between the trees. So completely was the sky obscured by the foliage that the place seemed to be a floral cavern rather than a garden. This little garden was Uncle Malachi's peculiar care and pride. Here he was accustomed to spend a considerable part of his time, sometimes spading and hoeing, watering a plant here, pulling up a weed there, encouraging some timid bud, or sitting under one of the trees attended by his guide, philosopher, and friend, the redoubtable Mike, alternately caressing that noble animal and taking mighty draughts of Young Hyson.

Pretty soon Miss Dorothy heard a familiar step on the sidewalk, and immediately began to manifest a deep interest in a rose she held in her hand—pulling the petals aside, looking carefully between them one by one, turning the flower upside down and gazing anxiously at the lower side, and altogether giving the beholder the idea that she had lost a large sum of money and strongly suspected that it had found lodgment in the depth of the rose. In consequence of this absorbing occupation she was greatly surprised when two hands covered her eyes and two lips kissed hers with a sounding smack.

"Oh! Oh! Who is it?" exclaimed this poor bewildered maiden.

"It's only me," said Ned, removing his hands from her eyes, under the fond impression that he was giving her a great surprise.

"Oh, then, I don't mind," said she, with such a radiant blush that he found it necessary to repeat a certain part of his former proceedings—which part I won't say.

Then his arm and her head assumed the conventional attitude, and they walked around the garden, chatting volubly.

"You don't know how lonely I've been since you went away yesterday," said she.

"Too bad, too bad," said he, soothingly.

"Yes, and I've got the loveliest idea," said she, with sudden animation. "I went to the store to-day, and they've got the prettiest wall-paper. It's made to represent platters and plates and knives and forks. Now wouldn't it be perfectly splendid to put that in the dining-room; so appropriate, you know."

"Yes, and I've got one, too," said he, struck with a brilliant idea. "Let's get a lot of pictures of fruit, and game, and everything of that kind, and hang them around on the walls. What do you think of that?"

"Splendid," said she. "But—Oh! Oh! Let's have the floor covered with Turkish rugs ornamented with figs, and chickens, and venison, and cherries, and—everything. That would be awful nice. The rugs would cost only about $20 apiece, and ten of them would easily cover the dining-room."

"Well, but my dear," said Ned, dubiously, "We can't stand the expense. Just think of it—$200 for one room."

"Oh, well, never mind the expense on the dining-room," said she. "Don't you know, some great person, Oscar Wilde or somebody, says—well, something or another, I don't exactly remember what—anyway, it meant that you ought to make the dining-room pleasant, even if you don't fix the rest of the house so well."

"Oscar Wilde may be all right, but we can't put $200 into the dining-room, that's certain. A carpet will do just as well, and wouldn't cost an eighth of the money."

Well, but I don't want a carpet—I want rugs. I think I might have my own way once in a while."

"I'm willing you should have your own way to a reasonable extent, but this is too much. We'll have a carpet, that's flat."

"And I say we'll have rugs," said the demure maiden, with sudden anger.

"And I say a carpet," said he, equally angry.

"Rugs!"

"Carpet!"

"Very well, sir, you can have whatever you desire," said she, with sudden and blood-curdling calmness. "I don't want to marry a man with such an awful temper. Here is your ring."

"Thank you, madam, and here is yours. Good-day."

He turned on his heel and left her, while she, after gazing at his receding form with great indignation, ran hastily to her own room.

Mike had observed this scene from his lofty eyrie in one of the trees with feelings of increasing amazement and alarm. This loud bickering and altercation shocked his ideas of dignity and decorum. Why these vociferous remarks? Why this sudden parting? As a friend of the family he deemed it best to follow and investigate the doings of his young mistress. So he stepped unobtrusively into her room, and, taking up his station on the hearth-rug, watched the development of the events.

Miss Dorothy marched straight up to her room and sat down. Here she resigned herself to angry recollections of the late interview. It was all over now between her and Ned, and she told herself she was glad of it. And yet how handsome and proud he looked, with his face pale as death and his swelling nostrils and shining eyes, and how clear and ringing his voice sounded. After all, what was it they had quarreled about? A mere nothing—whether they should have a carpet or rugs on the floor. And he had been right, too. Two hundred dollars was too much for one room. She ought to have deferred to his opinions, anyway. Was it not his right to commond? How obstinate and unreasonable she had been. Poor fellow, he must be feeling awful bad. Maybe he would kill himself, or become a misanthrope, or something awful. Merely as a matter of charity it might be best for her to yield in this instance—yes, merely as a matter of charity. Not that she cared anything about a reconciliation herself—Oh, no. So she wrote him a note:

NED—Somebody is awful angry now. I guess. Come back, darling. It shall be carpets, or matting, or anything you want.

DODY.

She read this over two or three times, and was beginning to feel quite pleased with herself in the character of self-sacrificing philanthropist, when she suddenly happened to ask herself how he would receive her note. Probably, after reading it, he would say, with a complacent smirk:

"Poor fool, how she adores me. 'Come back, darling.' Ha, Ha!"

And then he would saunter into the garden with negligent ease, and, after receiving her penitent confession, forgive her and graciously allow her to renew the engagement. Horrible! And Miss Dorothy threw the letter into the grate and left the room.

Mike saw the episode of the letter, and concluded that he would look at it more closely, so he pawed it out of the grate and began to examine it. Something in the way the paper was twisted struck his latent sense of humor, and with a sudden accession of youthful spirits he began to worry and chase it around the room. Finally, becoming tired of this sport, he jumped up on the window-sill to rest from his arduous labors. The paper, however, stuck to his claws and went up with him. This annoyed him, and he began to claw at it, finally being successful in jerking it off, whence it flew down into the street. Ned Wadham happened to be passing at this moment, and the note fell directly in front of him. His heart gave a great bound as he stooped to pick it up. He scanned its contents in a moment and then looked up at the window. Seeing nothing there but a rather disreputable-looking old tom-cat, he concluded that Dorothy had thrown the note at him and hidden herself.

Wild with joy, he rushed into the garden, and, seeing Dorothy there, fell down on his knees before her, and cried out:

"Dody, Dody, darling, forgive me. I was wrong, all wrong. It shall be rugs—nothing but rugs. We'll paper the walls with rugs if you'll only say the word."

She, imagining that he had taken the first step, raised him up, threw herself into his arms, and—

I draw the veil on what followed, and will only remark that they never found out the mistake, compromised on waxed floors, and had no more quarrels.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Famous Game.

From a story by Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus"), in the *Century*, we quote the following character-sketch. The time of the story is before the war: "In his own estimation Major Compton was one of the most accomplished of men. He had summered at the Virginia Springs; he had been to Philadelphia, to Washington, to Richmond, to Lynchburg, and to Charleston, and had accumulated a great deal of experience which he found useful. Hillsborough was hid in the woods of middle Georgia and its general aspect of innocence impressed him. He looked on the young men who had shown their readiness to test his peach brandy as overgrown country boys who needed to be introduced to some of the arts and sciences he had at his command. Thereupon the major pitched his tents, figuratively speaking, and became, for the time being, a part and parcel of the innocence that characterized Hillsborough. A wiser man would doubtless have made the same mistake.

"The little village possesses advantages that seem to be providentially arranged to fit the various enterprises that Major Compton had in view. There was the auction block in front of the stuccoed courthouse, if he desired to dispose of a few of his negroes; there was a quarter track, laid out to his hand and in excellent order if he chose to enjoy the pleasures of horse racing; there were secluded pine thickets within easy reach, if he desired to indulge in the exciting pastime of cock-fighting; and various lonely and unoccupied rooms in the second story of the tavern, if he cared to challenge the chances of dice or cards.

"Major Compton tried them all with varying luck, until he began his famous game of poker with Judge Alfred Wellington, a stately gentleman with flowing white beard and mild blue eyes that gave him the appearance of a benevolent patriarch. The history of the game in which Major Compton and Judge Alfred Welling took part is something more than a tradition in Hillsboro, for there are still living three or four men who sat around the table and watched its progress. It is said that at various stages of the game Major Compton would destroy the cards with which they were playing, and send for a new pack, but the result was always the same. The mild blue eyes of Judge Wellington, with few exceptions, continued to overlook "hands" that were invincible—a habit they had acquired during a long and arduous course of training from Saratoga to New Orleans. Major Compton lost his money, his horses, his wagons, and all his negroes but one, his body-servant. When his misfortune had reached this limit he adjourned the game. The sun was shining brightly, and all nature was cheerful. It is said that the Major also seemed to be cheerful. However this may be, he visited the courthouse and executed the papers that would give his body servant his freedom. This being done, Major Compton sauntered into a convenient pine thicket and blew out his brains."

The Kinds of Oil.

In an article on the "oil supply of the world," a writer in *Popular Science Monthly* says: For a moment let us glance at the principal sources of animal and vegetable oil-supply, ere the fountains of mineral oil were revealed for the use and comfort of the human family.

First and foremost, of course, ranked the fish-oils—the well-known train (or drain) oil which drained from the blubber of the great Greenland whale (a large whale sometimes yielding fully thirty tons of blubber—each ton representing nearly two hundred gallons of oil. Though the cachalot, or sperm-whale, could never rival the Greenland whale in the quantity of its contribution, it had at least the advantage of quality and variety, since, besides ordinary blubber, it yields a large amount of sperm-oil, and also of spermaceti. Of the latter valuable product, the head alone often yields ten barrels.

Next among the oil yieldtng fish come the grampus, or dolphin, the porpoise, the shark, the seal, the cod, the herring, and others.

Of animal fats are butter, tallow, lard, goose-grease, neat's-foot oil (prepared from the feet of oxen, and used by curriers in dressing leather), and mare's grease (imported from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, where a multitude of horses are annually slaughtered for their hides, tallow and bones!) In Russia, especially at Moscow, yolk-of-egg oil is in great repute for making soap and pomatum.

Vegetable oils form a very important item in our supplies, inasmuch as oil-seeds to the value of £5,500,000 are annually imported into Britain for crushing purposes, and our exports of oil are roughly valued at £1,600,600. The export of seed-oil from London, Hull, and Liverpool, in 1880, was 14,508,000 gallons.

Under the head of seed-oils rank linseed, cotton seed and castor oil. Colza oil, also, is made from mustard, hemp, radish, rape, turnip and other seeds. Then we have olive-oil and almond-oil. From India comes poppy-seed oil; from the Black sea, oil of sunflower-seeds. From Ceylon and the Pacific isles comes cocoanut-oil. From Western Africa the palm-nut oil of the oil-palm, and oil of ground nuts, for use in fine machinery. From Singapore and China we receive kokum-oil and vegetable tallow. About fourteen thousand tons of croton-oil are annually imported for the use of the wool-dressers of Britain.

Beside these, so familiar to ourselves, almost every country has some specialty in oils. Thus, in Southern Russia, tobacco-oil is largely used; in Italy, oil of grape-stones; in China, oil of tea-seed; in India, oil of nutmegs, of seeds of the gamboge-tree, of custard-apple-seed, of cashew-nut, of cardamom, of neam, of margoza and many others. Brazil, too, has a large number of oils, both animal and vegetable, peculiar to itself.

A FLORIDA PHENOMENON.

WHAT WAS LONG A GREAT MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

Origin of the Strange Smoke That Has Been so Long a Source of Wonder—Sulphuric Pools.

For a long time a strange smoke arising from the heart of the seemingly impenetrable Florida everglades has been a mystery and a wonder. Some persons averred that a remnant of the once famous band of Seminole Indians were concealed there, while others asserted the smoke arose from a volcano. But now a Captain Asher puts out the Florida volcano, and the romance of the poor Seminole lingering in the land of his fathers is lost. At the same time his story adds to the attractions of the lovely land of fruit, flowers and wonders. Perhaps from these sulphuric pools came the healing virtues which laid the foundation for the legend that in Florida flowed the waters of eternal youth. Captain Asher was in search of palmetto logs on the Ancilla river when he descried the smoke or cloud from a point in the distance. Remembering the many reports he had heard about this smoke he determined to unearth this mystery, if possible. So calling his crew together and packing up their traps the party pursued their way in small boats up the Ancilla river. They traveled up the river, or creek, for it hardly deserves the name of river, for miles. After ascending from its mouth about twenty-five or thirty miles, he judges, he was brought to an abrupt halt by a rock barrier in front. Upon investigating he found that the river ended and was lost underneath the ground. Seeing that the smoke became more distinct at this point, and seemed straight ahead he had the boat up to the bank and sprang ashore, determined, if possible, to pursue his investigation on foot. As he sprang on shore he gave an exclammation of surprise. Scattered at various points were huge rocks, towering many feet above his head—a thing unheard of in Florida. Mr. Asher describes some of these rocks as being as large as an ordinary dwelling and apparently hollow, containing much water. He describes them as being of a flinty appearance, and when struck with an iron or steel instrument to emit thousands of sparks. A mile or two further on were seen numerous rocks that were formed into round basins, their sides being smooth and beautifully polished. Mr. Asher sprang upon the top of one of these basins. As his foot came in contact with the flinty substance a hollow sound was emitted from the rock. Calling for a pole, and it being handed to him, he placed it in the center of the basin. What was his surprise on drawing the pole to the top may be easily imagined when he discovered that the rock, being hollow, was filled with a strong sulphuric water. Pursuing their way through the bog on hard ground some distance, then again scratched and bruised by the underbrush and fighting mosquitoes that seemed to resent this intrusion of their dominion, they presently came to where the river issued from an underground covert and pursued its way upward, to again disappear in the bowels of the earth. Every few hundred yards these pools would make their appearance, and from them would issue white, misty clouds that would ascend heavenward, seeming in the distance to be clouds of smoke. The water in these pools was as clear as a crystal and filled with beautiful fish. He caught a great many of the fish and attempted to drink some of the water, but it was unpalatable—nauseating to the smell and taste. He spent several days wandering around these points, and he says he never before thought there was such a place in Florida. He says that the rocks are separated by a distance of about 200 feet, and rear their black, grimy heads to Heaven from a level plain of marshy soil. There are no indications of their having been a hill, much less a volcano, in this section, and the smoke or cloud seen so often is simply the vapor rising from the sulphuric pools.

Norman Fisher-Talk.

The life of the fisher people, their unwritten laws, constitute a republic in a republic, the one in fact, the other in name. Each fishing craft is a corporation. Its owner is its captain. One man brings the rigging, another the nets, a third the tackle, a young boy the service of his strong arms and legs. Each, for his capital, whether in stock or labor, assumes his part of the risks, and receives a corresponding share of the haul. While the men are masters at sea, the women rule the land. Their labors are equally responsible and varied. They comprehend the more intricate questions of finance, the condition of the market, and the state of competition. These are delicate matters, but their broad shoulders and lusty sinews fit them also for sterner work.

The Seine divides Normandy in twain. On the left side the magnificent sweep of beach dips gently into the water beneath the cliffs. At Honfleur and Trouville the fishing-boats ride at anchor in the finely constructed basins, for each is also a commercial port. But in the intervening villages the fishing life is much more characteristic, since it can only adjust itself to natural conditions. At Villerville the beach lies like a sandy plain, broken by low brown rocks extending far into the bay. The fishing-boats go out and come in with the tide. The boats lying at their ease among the rocks, like sentient things at rest, are righted as the waters flow around them. When they are thus afloat the men are carried out to them on the sturdy backs of their wives. When the tide calls them home, the wives are gathered on the beach, babes in arms, and children playing on the sand. Long since the lookout has spied them with her glass. Every sail and spar is known. As they skim over the water the rowers quicken their speed, and a deft hand furls the sails, They glide into the anchorage, and the fishermen's labor is over. Then the women, the stout-limbed mussel-gatherers, wade out to the boat. They carry the baskets to land, and returning, bring the men pickback triumphantly to shore. The yonng girls seize the baskets and hurry up the cliffs, their quick commercial instincts alive to the need of forstalling competition. The fisherman goes slowly homeward, his wife and children about him, and the baby in his arms.

Here are the most important mussel grounds of the coast, and on these the women reign supreme. As the tide runs quickly out, the procession of mussel-gatherers, their baskets on their back, begins its descent. In a short time the great plain lies revealed, with here and there shining shallow pools, and is swarming with gray stooping figures.—*Harper's Magazine.*

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Russian kountiss is growing in favor as a specific for consumption. The koumiss establishments at Orenburg are crowded with patients.

Experiments in England have shown that gas and oil are about equally good for lighthouses, and that the electric light is superior to either in fine weather but probably not so good in fogs.

White birch bark appears to be a very desirable object in the arts. An oil taken from it imparts to leather made in Russia the peculiar odor, the origin of which was long a puzzle to leather manufacturers in other countries. When the oil is dissolved in alcohol, it can be applied to preserve fabrics and render them waterproof. It keeps insects from the products of the loom, and does not affect the pliability of cloth.

It has been proved beyond all doubt that waters which circulate or stand in leaden pipes or vessels not only take up particles of lead through mechanical action due to friction, but attack the metal because of the affinity of several of their constituents, the result being generally lead carbonate. Minute quantities of lead introduced into the system must rank among the factors of anæmia and defective nutrition in large towns. Therefore, concludes M. A. Hamon, pipes, cisterns, and utensils of lead ought entirely to disappear.

R. B. Roosevelt details the results of experiments upon the crossing of different species of fishes by artificial fertilization. Not only have the various species of the salmon tribe been successfully crossed with each other, but eggs of the striped bass, fertilized by the milk of shad, have been hatched; and the brook trout and herring have also been crossed. The hybrids between the brook trout and the salmon trout have proved fertile, and many thousand young of the mixed breeds have been placed in the waters of New York State.

Although a great deal has been done in Norway and Switzerland to examine and measure the glaciers in those countries, comparatively little has been done in Sweden in this respect. During the last couple of years, however, a glacialist, Dr. F. Svenonius, has been engaged in studying and measuring some of the glaciers in Norrland, and we now learn from the report of this gentleman that there are about one hundred glaciers in Sweden, but they are very small, the whole covering altogether only nine square miles (Swedish). The area had previously been estimated at thirty square miles.

The Gigantic Rafflesia.

One of the largest and most magnificent flowers in the world is the Rafflesia Arnoldi. This wonderful plant was discovered in 1818 by Sir Stamford Rafflesia, governor of a settlement in Sumatra, who on a journey of exploration through that little-known island, took with him Dr. Arnold, an ardent young naturalist, whose drawings and descriptions of this gigantic flower were left unfinished at his death, which occurred shortly after, but were preserved and perfected by his patron, and the memory of both is preserved by naming it Rafflesia Arnoldi.

The most striking feature in this flower is its enormous size. It is composed of five roundish petals, each a foot across, of a brick-red color, but covered with numerous irregular, yellowish-white swellings. The petals surround a large cup nearly a foot wide, the margin of which bears the stamens; and this cup is filled with a fleshy disk, the surface of which is everywhere covered with curved projections like minature cows' horns.

The cup, when freed from its contents would hold about twelve pints of water. The flower weighs about fifteen pounds. It is very thick, the petals being frequently an inch in thickness.

Another cause of wonder to the little band of explorers who discovered it was that they could find no leaves connected with it. It sprang from a small, leafless, creeping stem about as thick as two fingers. "Now leaves are to the plant what the stomach is to the animal—they separate from the air the food needed for the growth of the plant. Without them there could be no wood, no flowers, no fruit, no seed. There are, however, strange plants which are actually leafless, making up for this want by using the leaves of others. Such plants are called parasites, because they feed on the nutritive juices of others. Thrusting their roots into the living tissues of other plants, instead of into the earth, they appropriate the prepared food of these plants, and at once apply it to their own purposes for the production of stem or flower or fruit." The Gigantic Rafflesia belongs to this class. Without a vestige of foliage, it rises at once from the long, slender stems of the wild vines of Sumatra immense climbers, which are attached like cables to the largest trees in the forest. The buds push through the bark like little buttons, continuing to grow until they have the aspect of large, closed cabbages, and in about three months after their first appearance the flower expands. It remains but a short time in perfection, soon beginning to decay, leaving only the central disk, which becomes a large, rough fruit, filled with multitudes of small, simple seeds.

Bangles on Dudes' Wrists.

I regret to say that the number of men who wear bangles on their wrists is slowly increasing in New York, says a letter from the metropolis. The fashion has not spread with unusual rapidity, but is surely and slowly gaining ground, and the noticeable part of it is that the affectation is more prominent among Americans than among foreigners. I have observed that the same thing is true of the single eye-glass. In Delmonico's at all times one may see anywhere from five to a dozen men attempting to eat soup and hold their glasses in their eyes at the same time, and it is a rare night that does not witness one or two accidents from this affectation. When a man is opening his mouth in the vicinity of the soup spoon the muscles of his face naturally relax and the eye-glass drops from his eye. Of course it drops on the edge of the soup plate, and that is the end of the soup, the eye-glass and the dude for that particular evening.

The richest farmer of Wisconsin is William Miller. His estate is valued at $1,000,000.

A St. Louis paper reports the shooting fo a pelican measuring nine feet from tip to tip.

Holyoke, Mass., "the paper city," turns out 177 tons of paper daily.

HEALTH HINTS.

Fluid extract of eucalyptusglobulus is highly recommended in whooping cough.

Menthol has been used with success for ringworm, both in the form of a solution and pomade.

Dr. Morrell MacKensie declares that the pollen of rag-weed is the chief exciting cause of hay fever in this country.

A poultice of black walnut leaves, applied to the throat, and the use of a decoction of the leaves as a gargle, have been found by Dr. Curtis, of Illinois, of decided benefit to diphtheria.

For troublesome cold in the head the following suggestion may be good: Put a teaspoonful of powdered camphor in a pitcher of boiling water and inhale from the pitcher. Practice this for ten minutes at a time, and once an hour if convenient.

When a gum boil needs to be opened the lancet should be rolled round with a piece of rag to within about half an inch of the point. It may then be freely used at that part of the boil which is softest. After a gum boil has been opened gentle pressure is needed to squeeze out the matter, and the mouth should be well rinsed with hot water.

The difference between the effect of brain work and worry on the mind can be compared to the difference between the ease with which the stomach disposes of digestible food and the discomfort which arises when indigestible masses are put into it. Worry is a kind of dyspepsia of the mind. As some one has said it is to the brain what restaurant pie is to the stomach.

His Thanksgiving.

A pretty incident is related of the Thanksgiving Day appointed in England in 1789, to celebrate the recovery of the king's reason. It was one of the most interesting days in the reign of George the Third. The king went in solemn state to return his personal thanks in St. Paul's cathedral, which was filled by an immense congregation of deeply-moved spectators.

In the evening the whole of London was illuminated, and the queen arranged for a splendid illumination of Kew palace, where the royal family were then living, and where the king had been confined during the period of his insanity.

When the lamps and candles had all been lighted, the queen sent her youngest daughter, the Princess Amelia, a beautiful little girl, to lead the king to the front window of the palace, to witness the devices. The princess walked up to him, fell upon her knees, and presented a paper upon which the queen had caused to be written a poetical address from herself to her husband:

TO THE KING.

"Amid a rapturous nation's praise
That sees Thee to their prayers restored
Turn gently from the general blaze—
Thy Charlotte woos her bosom's lord.

"Turn and behold where, bright and clear,
Depictured with transparent art,
The emblems of her thoughts appear,
The tribute of a grateful heart."

P. S. The little bearer begs a kiss
From dear papa for bringing this;

The little bearer's request was instantly granted. She led the king to the window, where he saw in letters of blazing light: "The King—Providence—Health—Britannia." The whole company were delighted with this incident, and the whole family, grouped about the king and queen, rejoiced together in his recovery.—*Youth's Companion.*

Sleep, Trance and Death.

The relationship between sleep, "the cousin of death," and death itself, is probably real as well as apparent. The distance which separates them is great, but there are intermediate connections, grades of dissolution as of development. Among these the similar states of trance and hibernation are worthy of special notice. For sleep and for trance one cause, for exhaustion chiefly of nervous matter, but more or less of every organ and tissue, is assignable. The hysterical stupor is the sleep of nerve centers, worn out with the assault and conflict of stormy reflex action. Healthy sleep is the rest of physical elements wearied with the same same strain applied more gradually. Cases have been recorded in which somnolence, continuing for days without cessation, has resembled trance in its duration, while preserving all the ordinary features of natural sleep. Various facts support us in associating the hibernation of animals with the same train of organic or functional changes as the other unconscious states which we have been considering. It comes like a habit, it has, one may say, annual return, its apparent cause is the oppression of external cold, and the animals it effects are mostly those which, from their bodily structure or habits, are subject to great periodic variations of temperature. Vital tissue is exhausted, and function is in part suspended, probably because the numbness of cold has taken hold upon the radicles of the outer circulation, and of that part of the brain-surface which is connected with it by numerous anastomoses. In such a case anæmia would seem to be the cause of the winter sleep, as there is evidence to show that it is also the cause of that temporary starvation of brain which lull-without arresting its action, in the natural repose of each night. We may even regard the lethargy, ended by death, into which man falls when exposed to great cold, as a short and mortal hibernation. —*British Medical Journal.*

How a Baby Helped to Make Senator.

It was during Hendricks' first race for the Senate and a member of the legislature was in the same car. He was very bitter against Hendricks for some reason or other and took no pains to conceal it. He was going up to the capitol with his wife, who had a little baby in her arms. The baby was crying violently and the mother seemed unable to soothe it. "Let me have the little fellow," said Hendricks, walking up and reaching out his arms. The mother handed him the child reluctantly and he started to dandle it up and did it so successfully that the baby stopped crying and soon fell asleep. He carried the child all the way to Indianapolis, and when he left the car the member was his warm supporter. So a crying baby helped to make a United States Senator.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The electric lights in San Jose, Cal., is death on birds, especially on rainy and cloudy nights, when they seem to lose their heads and pitch into the light. One night forty-eight birds fell dead or wounded by striking the irons of the main tower, and on the preceding night two ducks fell victims to the electric glare.

MISERS AND THEIR HOARDS.

FAMOUS GRUBBERS OF GOLD AND THE WEALTH THEY HID.

Prominent Persons of Both Sexes Who Were Worth Large Fortunes but Lived Like Beggars.

There is every reason to believe that the hoards of money and other valuables one so often reads of as having been discovered by workmen while engaged in pulling down old houses have been secreted by misers; the result is that, in many cases, property thus found is taken possession of by persons whom the misers never intended to benefit, namely, their heirs-at-law and next of kin.

It is pretty certain that misers of both sexes existed years ago, as they do in our own day, and the following notes concerning some notable examples of this class of monomaniacs may not be uninteresting. Of these who made it a rule of their lives to "gather gear by every wile," the case of M. Osterwald, who died at Paris in 1791, is remarkable as showing that the richest man in a city may also be the most miserable one. He was the son of a poor minister, and began life as a clerk in a banking house at Hamburg, where he acquired a small sum, which he augmented by his speculations into business and his economical mode of living. He afterward came to Paris, where he accumulated his enormous fortune. He was a bachelor—the expenses of wife and children being incompatible with his frugal mode of living. He had for a servant a poor wretch whom he never permitted to enter his apartment. He had always promised that at his death he should be handsomely recompensed, and accordingly he left him a pittance of six months' wages and a suit of clothes, but, as he expressly stated, "not the most new." A few days before his death some of his acquaintances, who saw that he was reduced to the last extremity by want of nourishment, proposed to him to have some soup. "Yes, yes," he replied, "it is easy to talk of soup—but what is to become of the meat?" Thus died one who was reported to be the richest man in Paris, more from want of care and proper nourishment than from disease. He is stated to have left to relations, whom he had probably never seen, the sum of £3,000,000. Under his pillow was found 800,000 livres in paper money.

The neighborhood where Mary Luhorne died seems to be still famous for its misers. In 1877 there died at Woolwich, England, a Mr. John Clark, aged eighty-six. He is described as having been a man of education, but a very singular character. Although reputed to be immensely wealthly, he was very miserly in his habits, and lived to the last in a squalid hovel in the poorest part of Woolwich; the greater portion of his life was spent in the accumulation of books, of which he left a large store. It was reported that the front shutters of his house had not been opened for over thirty years; he never took a regular meal, nor did he know the taste of wines or spirits. Yet, notwithstanding that he lived in such a den and suffered such privations, he reached an octogenarian age, and died worth $200,000 or thereabouts.

An instance of miserly habits in the great and noble is to be found in the case of that renowned Captain, the Duke of Marlborough, of whom it is chronicled that, when in the last stage of life and very infirm, he would walk from the public room in Bath to his lodgings on a cold, dark night to save sixpence in chair hire. He died worth $7,500,000.

It is recorded of Sir James Lowther that, after changing a piece of silver in George's coffee-house, and paying twopence for his dish of coffee, he was helped into his chariot (he was then very lame and infirm), and went home. Some time after he returned to the same coffee-house on purpose to acquaint the woman who kept it that she had given him a bad half-penny, and demanded another in exchange for it. Sir James is stated to have then had about $200,000 per annum coming in, and was at a loss whom to appoint his heir.

Sir Thomas Colby, an official high in office, shortened his existence by his passion for this world's goods, as appears by the following anecdote: "He rose in the middle of the night, when he was in a very profuse perspiration, and walked down stairs to look for the key of the cellar, which he had inadvertently left on a table in a parlor; he was apprehensive that his servants might seize the key and rob him of a bottle of port wine, instead of which he himself was seized with a chill and died intestate, leaving over $1,000,000 in the funds, which was shared by five or six day laborers, who were his next of kin." Marvelous good luck for his poor relations!

At Northfleet, England, there died in 1872 a Mr. Page, dealer in limestone and gun flints, by which occupation, and by a most penurious way of living, he had accumulated a fortune of some $60,000. He lived alone in a large house for several years, no one coming near him but an old woman of the village, who once a day went to make his bed. His death was occasioned by his running a knife into the palm of his hand while opening an oyster.

Some years since a chiffonnier (or rag and refuse gatherer) died intestate in France, having literally "scraped" together 400,000 francs, the whole of which went to the heir at law.—*New York Star.*

American Carriages Abroad.

There is a steady demand for carriages to be exported to South American States, the West Indies and South Africa. Every carriage is made on an order from the purchaser. Only wealthy government officials or mine or plantation owners are able to buy carriages in America. The demand comes mostly from the West Indies and from the Pacific shore of South America.

Carriages sent to South America are usually large, four-wheeled family conveyances, covered to keep off the scorching rays of the sun. The top and sides of the cover are of heavy white waterproof cloth, forming a part of the carriage top. Carriages sent to South America are made as heavy and strong as possible because of the condition of the mountain roads. They are so rough that a carriage like those which are trundled around Central Park would be knocked to pieces.

The first cost of a carriage in New York city is only a small part of its cost when it reaches its purchaser. From a manufactory in this city recently a carriage which cost $500 was sent to Bogota, South America. On landing it at the coast town the carriage was taken apart as much as possible and each piece was packed on the back of an Indian. Thence there was a long and tedious journey up the mountains. The final cost to the purchaser was not less than $1,500.

A TRUE STORY.

"Where is the baby, grandmamma?"
The sweet young mother calls
From her work in the cosey kitchen,
With its dainty whitewashed walls,
And grandma leaves her knitting,
And looks for her all around;
But not a trace of baby dear
Can anywhere be found.

No sound of its merry prattle,
No gleam of its sunny hair,
No patter of tiny footsteps,
No signs of it anywhere.
All through house and garden,
Far out into the field,
They search each nook and corner,
But nothing is revealed.

And the mother's face grew pallid;
Grandmamma's eyes grow dim;
The father's gone to the village;
No use to look for him.
And the baby lost! "Where's Rover?"
The mother chanced to think
Of the old well in the orchard
Where the cattle used to drink.

"Where Rover? I know he'd find her!
Rover!" In vain they call,
Then hurry away to the orchard;
And there by the moss grown wall,
Close to the well, lies Rover,
Holding to baby's dress;
She was leaning over the well's edge
In perfect fearlessness!

She stretched her little arms down,
But Rover held her fast
And never seemed to mind the kicks
The tiny bare feet cast
So spitefully upon him,
But wagged his tail instead,
To greet the frightened searchers,
While naughty baby said:

"Dere's a 'ittle dirl in the 'ater;
She's dust as big as me,
Mamma; I want to help her out,
And take her home to tea.
But Rover, he won't let me,
And I don't love him. Go
Away, you naughty Rover!
Oh! why are you crying so?"

The mother kissed her, saying:
"My darling, understand,
Good Rover saved your life, my dear—
And see, he licks your hand!
Kiss Rover." Baby struck him,
But grandma understood;
She said: "It's hard to thank the friend
Who thwarts us for our good.

—*Abbe Kinne, in Baldwin's Monthly.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

An elephant's keeper checks the animal's trunk with a sharp stick.—*New York Journal.*

A great financier is a thief who succeeds. A thief is a great financier who fails.—*Sifting.*

A member of a gang of thieves testified in court that he belonged to a rifle association.—*Boston Courier.*

A Boston tailor fell heir to $75,000 the other day. He didn't get it on a wild goose chase.—*Hartford Post.*

A man was recently arrested in Ontario for thrash

The People's Press.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1884.

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Salem, N. C., Jan. 3, 1884.

—There were slight earthquake shocks recently at several places in Europe.

—President Arthur's message was received two late for this issue, but will appear in full next week.

WASHINGTON RUMORS.—Although it is said President-elect Cleveland has so far not expressed any decision as to his cabinet, yet we learn from the Washington correspondent of the Raleigh *News and Observer* that "one thing, however, is regarded as settled—two appointments will come from the South, and it is generally believed they will be the attorney general and the postmaster-general. It is the current impression here that General McClellan will be given the navy portfolio and that Senator Pendleton, who vacates his seat in the Senate March 4th, will be selected as one of the incoming President's constitutional advisers. He is the choice of the New York independents. The inauguration of the "Centennial President" promises to be the most elaborate affair of the kind ever witnessed in this country, and efforts looking to its complete success are already making. One of the proposed features is the "centennial regiment," to be composed of one hundred men from each of the original 13 States."

The Plague in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 29.—Arthur A. Lomis, traveling representative for a New York firm was in this city to-day, having just returned from a trip through the plague-stricken district of Eastern Kentucky. Mr. Lomis said he was four days in the mountain country without disposing of a single article. People are absolutely crazy. They have no use for anything but coffins. In an interview on this subject he described in picturesque language the situation as being a great deal worse than has been heretofore published. He described streams, wells and cisterns as dried up, sheep and cattle dead upon the plains and fields, every human being in the neighborhood dead. Thousands of persons perished within a few weeks. Starvation, Lomis says, has been the chief agent of death in the striken locality.

A HISTORICAL WORK.—If my health will permit I propose to write a history or sketch of North Carolina from 1860 to 1885. I will be greatly obliged to persons who will send me documents or facts in relation to men and events in this State for the last thirty years. I feel deeply the responsibility I assume in attempting such a work, and shall need all the encouragement that may be kindly offered.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Official Vote for North Carolina Congressmen and State Officers.

The State board of canvassers met in Raleigh last Friday and canvassed the vote for Congressmen and State officers. The following is the list of Congressmen by districts:

First—Skinner, dem., 16,381; Rempass, rep., 14,093.

Second—O'Hara, colored rep., 22039; Woodward, dem., 15,699.

Third—Green, dem., 16,785; Brogden, rep., 12,252.

Fourth—Cox, dem., 18,930; Turner, Liberal rep., 13,448.

Fifth—Reid, dem., 15 047; Edwards, Liberal rep., 12,522.

Sixth — Bennett, dem., 19,341; Dockery, rep., 14,010.

Seventh—Henderson, dem., 14,262; Ramsey, rep., 10,851.

Eighth—Cowles, dem., 11,422; Green, rep., 8,036.

Ninth—Johnson, dem., 13,024; Ewart, rep., 11,466.

The vote for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was Merrimon, dem., 140 397; Russell, rep., 118,910.

The vote for State officers was: Governor—Scales, dem., 143,249; York Liberal rep., 123,010. Lieutenant Governor—Stedman, dem., 142,896; Faircloth, rep., 123,039; Secretary of State—Saunders, dem., 142,865; Candler, rep., 122,922. Auditor—Roberts, dem., 142,800; Lawson, rep., 121,754. Attorney General—Davidson, dem., 142,857; Cook, rep., 122,562. Treasurer—Bain, dem, 142,893; Stanton, rep., 122,908. Superintendent of Public Instruction—Finger, dem., 142,666; Winston, rep., 121,963.

—E. R. Dudley, a colored man of Newbern, publishes a sensible letter in the *Newbernian*, addressed to his people, in which he says that instead of the election of Cleveland being a cause of alarm to them it is the beginning of a new era in which the color line will, practically speaking, disappear, and both races will move along in a spirit of accord. Cleveland was not his choice for President but he sees in him a man who will be the President of the whole people and points to the fact that the State of North Carolina has been under Democratic rule for ten years, and during that time no effort has been made to deprive the negro of any of his rights, but on the contrary a vast amount has been done to better his condition and promote his prosperity.—*News-Observer.*

Preparations for Cleveland's Inauguration.

The only gossip that has anything in it which has yet come from Washington about the expectations touching the inauguration is the following letter to the New York *World*:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1884.—The chief clerk of one of the largest hotels in Washington, which can accommodate 1,000 guests, says that he has received applications from responsible persons for twice the capacity of the house. One party of 150 persons agrees to pay $5 a day for four days whether the rooms are used one or four days. The clerk has been here during the four preceding inaugurations of Grant, Hayes and Garfield, and says the applications for quarters within a week have exceeded the entire demand made on previous occasions. Nor is this particular house an exception. Every building the hotel proprietors can rent near their regular places of business has been taken to accommodate the demand for rooms. The residence near Lafayette square and opposite the Arlington, used by the Republican Congressional Committee, is to be converted into dormitories for the Cleveland pilgrims who are coming here. All Washington is supposed to be a vast boarding house so that what the public hotels fail to supply private dwellings can readily give. That which puzzles the citizens this time is a suitable place for the inauguration ball.

An Affair Between Gentlemen.

Gen. Sherman don't like Jefferson Davis, and Jefferson Davis does not disguise the fact that he don't like Sherman. The indications are that the public will be favored in due time with their sentiments of mutual regard. Some time ago Sherman in an address delivered before a meeting of one of the posts of the grand army of the Republic at St. Louis, took occasion to refer to Mr. Davis as follows:

"Jeff. Davis was not a secessionist; he was a conspirator. I have seen a letter from Jefferson Davis to a man whose name I cannot mention because he is a United States Senator. In that letter he said he would turn Lee's army against any State that might attempt to secede from the Southern Confederacy."

When this met the eye of Mr. Davis he sent a letter to the St. Louis *Republican*, which appeared last Wednesday in which he thus paid his tender regards to the oratorical general:

"This public assault under the covert plea that it is based upon information which regard for a United States Senator does not permit him to present, will, to honorable minds suggest the idea of irresponsible slander. * * The allegation that I ever wrote such a letter as described, is unqualifiedly false, and the assertion that I had any purpose or wish to destroy the liberty and equal rights of any State, North or South, is a reckless, shameless falsehood. If General Sherman has access to any letter purporting to have been written by me which will sustain his accusation, let him produce them or wear the brand of a base slanderer."

—From the New Orleans correspondent of the Raleigh *News-Observer*, we clip the following which may be news to some of our readers:

Sunday in New Orleans is like Sunday on the continent of Europe. It is a fete day. The population on Sunday give themselves up to the pursuit of pleasure and recreation as well as to their devotional duties. All the theatrical troupes which visit here generally begin their engagements on Sunday night, and the circus selects Sunday as the day for its performances. Sunday is the day for excursions and for pleasure parties generally.

All the houses in New Orleans are provided with above-ground reservoirs or cisterns to catch rain water. On this water supply the entire population depend, as wells are impossible, water being reached only a few feet below the surface.

By reason of the alluvial nature of the ground on which New Orleans is built many of the larger and heavier buildings have settled appreciably. The very handsome cotton exchange has sunk about two feet at one corner, so that its deviation from the plumb is evident to a passer along the street.

Report of Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The annual report of the Treasurer of the United States has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury. It shows that the net revenues of the government for the fiscal year, 1884, was less than that of 1883 by $49,767,712, having been $384,519 869, while in 1883 it amounted to $398.287,781. Increase in receipts from Customs was $196,390.07; in receipts from internal revenue, $131,342.96, and in receipts from miscellaneous sources, $8,849 248. From the aggregate of these items should be deducted an increase of $1,854,840 in receipts from sales of public lands leaving the net reduction as stated above. The net expenditures aggregated $244,126,241, a decrease from the amount in 1883 of $21,328,189. The surplus application to reduction of the public debt amounted to $104,393,625, a decrease of $28,485,818 from that of the previous year. The items of expenditures showing the decrease are as follows: on account of the war department, $9,481,779, on account of interest on public debt $4,581,152. There was an increase of $2,244,111 in expenditures on account of civil and miscellaneous, and of $2,009,164 in expenditures on account of the Navy department.

—"A bull in a china shop" is out of place, but a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the china closet, or any other handy place, is something that every sensible housekeeper likes to have. For croup, bronchitis, sore chests and colds it is a prompt and efficacious remedy.

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POSTAL REPORT.

The First Assistant Postmaster General Recommends an Extension of the Delivery System.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Acting First Assistant Postmaster General, in his annual report says: The number of new postoffices established during the year is greater than for several years. Of the free delivery system he says long experience has shown this system of delivery more acceptable to the people than the old mode of office delivery, that it is more accurate and thorough, that it reduces the number of dead letters, stimulates mail and local correspondence and increases postage on local matter, saves time and money to the people, and yields a large surplus of postage on local matter alone above its cost, notwithstanding this class of matter for which it gets credit is only about 25 per cent of the matter handled by the carriers. In view of these facts I do not hesitate to advise that the law governing the establishment of this system be so changed as to authorize its extension to places of 10,000 inhabitants, provided the postal revenue for the preceding fiscal year at such places amount to $10,000, also that in case several post offices in the same city or place the revenues from all offices may be aggregated and taken as a standard entitling such places to this system, provided it has the required population. I would also call attention to a class of towns in the more densely settled portions of the country within short distances of one or another. Each has a separable postoffice which cannot be reached by the law as it now stands, having the aggregate required population and revenue, but none of which singly reaches the requirements of law, viz: 20,000 population and $20,000 postal revenue. The law should be extended. This could easily be done by establishing a service at the most important and central point, and discontinuing others or substituting branches of central office. The result would be a dimirution in the number of offices, and more intelligent, economical and satisfactory system.

—It is the old, old story: Love at first sight! A walk in the beautiful moonlight night; both catch a dreadful cold and give up all hope, but finally find relief in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup get married, and are at last happy!

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1885.
Harper's Young People.
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

The serial and short stories in HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE have all the dramatic interest that juvenile fiction can posssess, while they are wholly free from what is pernicious or vulgarly sensational. The humorous stories and pictures are full of innocent fun, and the papers on natural history and science, travel and the facts of life, are by writers whose names give the best assurance of accuracy and value. Illustrated papers on athletic sports, games, and pastimes give full information on these subjects. There is nothing cheap about it but its price.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—*Boston Courier*

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—*Brooklyn Union.*

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—*Christian Advocate. N. Y.*

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THE CENTURY
IN 1885.
A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Papers on the Civil War.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg, Shiloh and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on

The Battle of Bull Run,

written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which the THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations,—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins

A New Novel by W. B. Howells.

Author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. The story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on

The New North-West,

being an interesting group of papers by E V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on

Astronomy, Architect, and History.

the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Waring, Jr, will describe

Progress in Sanitary Draining;

E. C. Stedman, Edmund Goose, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and

John Burroughs

will write from time to time on outdoor objects.

Readers of THE CENTURY *may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and Mr Howell's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All booksellers and news-dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.*

A free specimen copy of THE CENTURY will be sent on request.

THE CENTURY Co. New York, N. Y.

NEW BOOKS.

BEYOND THE GATES.
GEMS FROM GREAT AUTHORS.
GEMS OF GENIUS.
BIRTHDAY BOOKS.
POEMS.
ILLUSTRATED HYMNS.
Fringed editions of celebrated Poems.
AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
POCKET PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS.
AT SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Langs Live Seeds. The Cheapest, the Freshest, the Purest. They never fail to grow and give a liberal crop. 300 Flower Seeds, 300 Vegetable Seeds, 65 Field Seeds, 20,000 Catalogues to give away, send for one. Local Agents Wanted everywhere.
Fred N. Lang, Baraboo, Wis.

Catalogue Sent Free by Mail.

THE Cedar Cove Nursery Catalogue representing the largest, lowest priced first-class stock in the country will be sent to all who will write for one. It contains the largest list of apple, peach, pear, cherry, grape, strawberry and all other desirable fruits with descr ptions. Orders solicited and promptly filled after October
Address N. W. CRAFT,
Shore, Yadkin County, N. C.
Aug. 27th, 1884-6m.

AMERICAN POETRY,
AMERICAN PROSE
GEMS FROM GREAT AUTHORS,
GEMS FROM THE POETS
all elegant Gift Books,
AT THE SALEM BOOK STORE.
Lots of other books, some of them will be sold at and below cost.

ST. NICHOLAS
FOR
YOUNG FOLKS.
ATTRACTIONS FOR 1884-5.

No printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To-day its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of evenis, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"His Own Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Manson.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks to Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson).

"Among the Law-makers,": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Crossbow to 100 ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

COLORED FRONTISPIECES.

Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe.

A free specimen copy of ST. NICHOLAS will be sent on request. Mention this paper.

THE CENTURY Co., New York, N. Y.

—SCHOOL SATCHELS for sale at Salem Bookstore.

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

T. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

—FAMILY BIBLES at Blum's Bookstore.

LIVER WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.
Purely Vegetable; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists.

WHISPERING PINES.—A few copies at the Salem Book Store.

NO NEW THING.
STRONG'S SANATIVE PILLS
Used throughout the country
FOR OVER 40 YEARS,
And thus proved
The Best Liver Medicine in the World.
No Griping, Poisonous Drugs, but purely Vegetable safe and reliable. Prescribed even by Physicians. A speedy cure for Liver Complaint, Regulator of Bowels, Purifying the Blood, Ceasing from Malaria Taint. A perfect cure for Sick Headache, Constipation and all Bilious Disorders. Sold by Druggists. For Pamphlets, etc., address C. E. HULL & CO. 164 Chambers St., N. Y.

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS are prepared from MAY APPLE

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS are the BEST EVER MADE for Costiveness, Indigestion, Sick Headache. One good dose of three or four Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, followed by one pill every night for a week or two, makes the human machinery run as regular as clock work; they purify the blood and put new life in a broken-down body. Purely Vegetable, Harmless, Pleasant, Infallible, the youngest child may take them. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers at 25 Cts., 5 Cts., or by mail.
STANDARD CURE CO., Proprietors, 197 Pearl St., N. Y.

Emory's Little Cathartic are more than is claimed; they prove to be the best Pill ever used here. Worth twice the money asked.—W. W. H. GOSER, Harmony Grove, Ga.—Emory's Little Cathartic are the most popular of all the Cathartics.—WM. BISHOP, Mills River, N. C.—My aged mother used one box with wonderful results.—N. W. BAKER, Locust Grove, Ohio.—I recommend them.—JOHN COLLINS, M. D., Athens, TEXAS.—They are excellent.—R. BENSON, Jackson, Miss.—They are unexcelled.—MRS. ELIZABETH KEYSER, Moberly, Mo.

MALARIA In all its forms positively cured with Emory's Standard Cure Pills, a never-failing remedy; they contain no Quinine, Mercury, or poison of any kind. Endorsed by physicians and sold by druggists everywhere, or by mail. 25 Cents a Box.
STANDARD CURE CO., New York.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Never delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (*For Internal and External Use*). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 5 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.
MAKE HENS LAY

GEO. W. HINSHAW. WADE H. BYNUM.

FALL AND WINTER, 1884.

HINSHAW & BYNUM,
WHOLESALE MERCHANTS,
BUYERS OF DRIED FRUIT
AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
WINSTON, N. C.

We are now receiving our second
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
which is the most complete we have ever had and consist partly of

200 cases Boots and Shoes, 50 cases Hats and Caps, 15 cases Prints, 10 cases Bleached and fine Brown Domestics, 8 cases Dress Goods, 4 cases Linseys, 10 cases Jeans, 6 cases Flannels, 50 cases Notions and Hosiery, 5 cases Shirts, 3 bales Ticking, 50 bales Plaids, 50 bales Ariata and Cedar Falls Sheeting, 8 bales heavy Drilling, 300 Shawls and Cloaks, 100 Overcoats, 100 pieces Table oil Cloths, 600 Suits Clothing, 50 bales Farmer's Tobacco Muslin, 100 barrels Sugar, 100 Bags Coffee, 250 Kegs Nails, 25 Kegs Horse and Mule Shoes, 50 dozen Shovels, Spades and Forks, 50 doz-n Mann's Axes, 3000 lbs. Sole Leather, 500 Sacks Salt, 50 barrels Syrup, 25 barrels Fish, 50 barrels Oil, Paints, Drugs, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Rope, full stock of Hardware, Saws, Hammers, Hatchets, Hinges, Screws, Locks, Cutlery, and other staple Hardware, Ralph's Snuff, Gail & Ax's Snuff.

Fries' Jeans and Cotton Yarns at Factory prices.

One car load of
EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,
the best made.

Also thousands of other things which we cannot here enumerate. Notwithstanding the hard times we have done more business this year than ever before and hope to merit a continuance of our present patronage, and ask of those who have not been trading with us an examination of our stock and prices and comparison with prices asked anywhere else for same goods.

Yours very truly,
HINSHAW & BYNUM.

RETAIL GROCERY
AND HARDWARE.

Sugars direct from the Refineries. Coffees direct from the Importers Black and Green Tea, fine medium and cheap Syrups, Roasted Coffee, Spices, Soda, Mackerel, Meat, Flour, Bran, Lard, Corn, Oats, Rye, Wheat.

Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Tacks, Hammers, Hatchets, Cross cut and Hand Saws, Mill and Hand Saw Files, Gimlets, Strap and T. Hinges, Narrow and loose Joint Butts, Screws, Pad, Jail, Knob, Cupboard, Wardrobe and Till Locks, Coat and Hat Hooks, Pocket, Butcher and Table Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors and Shears, Coffee Mills, Sausage Mills and Stuffers, Shovels and Forgs, Dog Irons, Smoothing Irons, Shoe Brushes, Shoe Polish and Blacking, Pots, Skillits, Ovens, Excelsior Cook Stoves, Axes, Mattocks, Hoes, Briar Scythes, Grain and Grass Scythes, Sieves and Sifters, Cartridges, Caps, Powder, Shot and Bar Lead, long handled Shovels, Spades, Forks, Bull Tongues and Shovels, Curry Combs, Log and Trace Chains.

Retail Department.

Our Ladies Department is in the hands of competent young ladies. We cordially invite the ladies of both towns and the surrounding country to call and examine and compare our goods and prices with those of any house here. We have facilities unsurpassed by any house and can sell you goods as low or lower than any one here or anywhere else. We have a full stock of fresh seasonable goods, such as

Black and Brown Silk, Black Cashmeres, Colored Cashmeres, Plain and Fancy Worsted Dress Goods, Gilbert Dress Flannels, Sack Flannels, assorted colors, Red, white, blue and grey Flannels, Colored and white Cotton Flannels, Merino Underwear, Ladies, Misses and Children's Hoods, Ladies Cloaks and Shawls, " Jerseys, " Waterproof Cloaks, Ladies, Misses and Children's fine, medium, and cheap Hosiery, Prints, Cretones, Furniture Prints, shelf and Table Oil Cloth, Ladies Felt and Velveteen Skirts, Silk Fringe, Silk Velvets, Velveteen, Trimming Silk, Ribbons, Buttons, Ornaments and a great variety of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Corsets, corset Stays, Belts, Collars, Cuffs, Combs, Brushes, Handkerchiefs, and Ties, Satchels, colored and white Table Cloths, and Napkins to match, Towels, crash, 3-4 and 10-4 brown and bleached Domestic, Fancy Toilet Soaps and Perfumery, Lonsdale Cambrics bleached and unbleached Domestics, White Bed Blankets and white Counterpanes, very cheap, Rubber Cloaks and Overshoes, T. Miles' sons Philadelphia hand made Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children, Quilts and Comforts and Lindsays.

Ladies, Misses and Children's Bay State fine, medium and cheap Shoes, splendid styles, fit elegantly and warranted to give satisfaction. Our stock of Coats' Cotton and spool silk is always complete. An immense stock of Notions at very low prices.

MEN AND BOYS WEAR.

We have always carried a good stock of Boots and Shoes but have never had so complete a stock as we now have.

Our $2 50 man's whole stock saddle seam Boot is the best boot for the money in the market.

Our 2.75 Farmer's kip Dress Boot is unequaled.

Boys Youth's and Children's Boots in great variety.

T. Miles' Sons Philadelphia hand made fine Shoes are the best and cheapest on the market.

We have an immense stock of the celebrated Bay State Boots and Shoes, both fine and medium Prices low and goods guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Rubber Overshoes lower than ever before.

300 Suits Clothing and 100 Overcoats.

Globe Shirts, laundred and unlaundred, the best Shirt made, 75c. and $1.

½ Hose from 5 cts. to $1. Suspenders 15 cts. to $1.25. Men's white and red merino Shirts and Drawers, 40 cts. to $2 each. Collars, Cravats and Ties in great variety, Cloths, Cashmeres, Jeans, Hickory Shirting, Drilling, Coat and Vest Trimmings, Men's and Boys Gloves and Hats from 25 cts. to $6. Elegant stock of newest styles.

SUNDRIES.

Lewis white Lead, Red lead, Linseed oil, Horse and Cattle Powders, Drug and Patent Medicines, Cedar and Painted Buckets, Tubs, Well Buckets, Kegs, cotton, sisel and jute Rope, Brooms, wisp Brooms, Feather Dusters, Trunks, Satchels, Umbrellas, Pocket Books, Buck Purses, Holmes' Readers, McGuffey's Readers, Davies' old school Arithmetic. Emerson's Arithmetic, Webster's Primary Dictionaries, Webster's Spellers, Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Draft, Note and Receipt Books, Legal Cap, Fools Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Copy Books, Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink Pen Holders, Crayons, Photograph Albums, Mouth Harps, Jews Harps, Horse Blankets, heavy colored Blankets, Lap Robes, Snuff, Tobacco, 125,000 yards Tobacco Plant Bed

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1884.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9	Leaves Salem,	6.00 a. m.
" 10	Arrives "	11.38 a. m.
" 11	Leaves "	5.10 p. m.
" 12	Arrives "	11.57 a. m.

—Christmas Concert at the Academy, Thursday, December 18th, at 7.30 p. m.

—Pant cloth for winter wear at C. R. WELFARE'S.

—Hog killing in order now.

—Proceedings of Commissioners' Court elsewhere.

—Next Sunday will be the second Sunday in Advent.

—The church was well attended Thanksgiving day.

—Fine rains again last week. Weather cloudy and cool this week.

—Cream cheese at C. R. WELFARE'S.

—Two mad dogs are reported to have been killed near Germanton last week.

—The dull business season is about over, as we see merchants having a lively trade.

Dr. S. S. Wood, of New Orleans, paid a flying visit to his old home in Teaguetown last week. He was the guest of Mr. J. M. Raper.

—Horses and mules are passing through town going South. Beef cattle also find their way to the lower cattle markets. Some fine ones passed through town this week.

—The December *Academy* was published on the 1st inst., and is an interesting number, containing, among other articles, one on the founding of Salem Female Academy in 1804.

—E. McKnight, of Winteroud, Shelby county, Ind., is visiting relatives and friends in this vicinity, and called to see us on Tuesday. He left nineteen years ago, and this is his third visit to his native county.

—Wool and Cotton Knit shirts at C. R. WELFARE'S.

—Full Moon on Tuesday last. Last Quarter, 9th. New Moon, 17th. First Quarter on Christmas morning. This gives us moonlight nights throughout the holidays. The New Year enters with the fulling of the Old Year's Moon. Hope the weather will be fine so that all may enjoy the season.

Good Pork.—Lee Hendricks bought two shoats, Dec. 16th, 1883, weighing 104 pounds gross. Killed them Nov. 27th, 1884, when they weighed 415 and 385 net. Cost of feeding them $53.87.

Emory Kraus bought two shoats, April 7th, 1884, for which he paid $7. Killed them last week—weight 234 ²²².

—Our Fire Company experienced considerable difficulty at the fire on Monday night for the lack of a suitable hose wagon, of which the Company is greatly in need. Some time during the past year an effort was made to raise funds for the purchase of a larger hose wagon, and the company have determined to continued their work. In order to do so effectively they propose to wait upon our citizens with a subscription list during the next few days. We trust the efforts of our gallant fire laddies will meet with a liberal response from our people.

—Heavy gloves for drivers and Boots and Shoes for everybody at C. R. WELFARE'S.

—The members of the Salem C. L. S. C have entered upon their second year of Reading and Study with as much interest and enthusiasm as when the circle was organized twelve months ago. Believing that there are others in this community who would enjoy a systematic course of reading could they but be persuaded to believe that it would not be an additional task, but rather a recreation from other duties and anxious that all might have an opportunity to become acquainted with the method and character of the Circle,

An Invitation

is hereby extended to all to meet with the Salem Chautauqua Scientific and Literary Circle, on Tuesday Eve'g, Dec. 9th, 1884, in the Chapel adjoining the Moravian Church in Salem, at 7½ o'clock.

The exercises will be of a varied and entertaining character. The following may serve to indicate the nature of the

Program.

Chautauqua Songs.—Roll Call with quotations from Milton.—Chautauqua Talk.—Lecture on Chemistry with Experiments.—Sketch of the Life of the Poet Milton.—Review of some of his Works.—Dr. Rondthaler. Chautauqua Vesper Service.

—Fresh lot of Prints at 5 cents and Bleached domestic at C. R. WELFARE'S.

Destructive Fire.

About 11 o'clock on Monday night, the town bells and the cry of the people startled our citizens with the fire alarm. The whole town was illuminated by the blaze, which indicated a fire of considerable magnitude. The scene of the fire was Miller Bros. extensive Planing Mills, in Winston, which were consumed in a short time, the fire having been discovered too late to save the buildings. A large quantity of lumber was also consumed. The Winston steamer and the Salem hand-engine did excellent work, and without their aid it is probable a very large conflagration would have occurred. In fact the whole upper end of Salem and adjacent part of Winston were in great danger. But for the energetic efforts of the large crowd present, no telling where the fire would have stopped. Cinders fell all over upper Salem, reaching the residence of Dr. J. W. Hunter and the Salem Iron Works. All the buildings connected with the mills were burned, including a valuable kiln of extra fine pine lumber intended for the interior of the large new Methodist church. The loss is heavy and only partially insured.

The enterprising firm have the sympathy of all in their great loss.

Commissioners' Court.

The terms of the old Board of County Commissioners having expired the new Board elected consisting of A. E. Conrad, N. S. Cook and T. J. Valentine were duly installed into office by taking and subscribing the oath of office. The board then organized by electing A. E. Conrad, chairman, for the ensuing year.

The resignation of A. F. Roberson as School Committeeman district No. 20, for whites was accepted and Wm. H. Hester was appointed in his place.

The resignation of Martin Jones as school Committeeman in district No. 7, for whites, was accepted and Filmore Swaim was appointed in his place.

Ordered that Mrs. Virra Marshall be admitted into the Poor House.

The following county officers elected for the term of two years from December 1st, 1884, came forward and presented their official bonds, which were approved respectively, and thereupon the said officers were duly qualified by taking and subscribing their respective oaths of office, viz: John Boyer, Sheriff; R. L. Cox, Treasurer; D. P. Mast, Register of Deeds; M. H. Morris, Surveyor.

C. S. Hauser, C. S. C., presented his bond in renewal, which was approved and ordered to be recorded and filed.

C. W. Jones, Geo. S. Ebert and J. R. Johnston were duly qualified as deputy Sheriffs.

The Board passed a resolution instructing the County Superintendent not to sign any claim for money presented by any teacher in the Public Schools, unless such teacher holds a certificate duly signed by the County Superintendent covering the time for which he claims pay.

Ordered that it be recommended to all school districts in the county, that no school shall be taught in any district unless 50 per cent of the scholars as returned by the census be enrolled as pupils for that term.

Ordered that the clerk of the Board notify the school committeemen in the different school districts, of the passage of the above order relating to schools.

The reports of Prof. A. I. Butner, County Superintendent, were submitted, and the same approved and ordered to be recorded and filed.

The bond of J. H. Johnston as Township Constable was presented and the same examined and approved and ordered to be recorded and filed.

Ordered that A. E. Conrad, chairman, be appointed to make final settlement with the County Treasurer.

Ordered that N. S. Cook be appointed to have glasses put in the windows of the Jail and purchase a stove for the Poor House.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Nov. 29th, 1884:

Miss Zella Bodenhamer, Miss Sarah Benge, Miss Bettie Charles, (2), W. C. Crews, John Enochs, Miss Betty Hill, Miss Bell Hendrix, Z. G. Hege N. Y. Hall, Miss Sallie Johnson, Mrs. Sophroner Kimel, William Murphy, Thos. Smith, Mathew Walker.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

POSTMASTERS.—The latest blue book shows that the salaries of postmasters at the leading offices in this State are as follows—all of which are second and third-class offices. There are at some of them certain fees and percentages which increase the income: Raleigh, $2,500; Wilmington, $2,400; Charlotte, $2,200; New Berne, $1,800; Greensboro, $1,700; Fayetteville, $1,700; Asheville, $1,600; Goldsboro, $1,600; Durham, $1,500; Winston, $1,500; Wilson, $1,300; Salisbury, $1,300; Concord, $1,000; Statesville, $1,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

Messrs. Editors:—On Thanksgiving, Thursday Nov. 27th, I kept two meetings: In the morning, at New Philadelphia, at night at Kernersville, and when we remember they are 16 miles apart—at Philadelphia I kept three separate services and at Kernersville one, making it upon the whole, a busy day for an old man—still it was a joyous day because everybody seemed to be happy.

When I got to Philadelphia, in the morning, I found a good company collected—in fact, it was a *neighborhood turnout*. The pulpit was decorated with flowers, and in place of the reading desk there was quite an array of packages and parcels; and at the close of the sermon Mr. Henry Null tendered them to your correspondent, as gifts from the people. So too at Kernersville, at night, Mr. J. C. Roberts, in a neat address, tendered the substantial tokens of good will on the part of the people; and while the gifts are thankfully accepted, the way in which it was done renders it doubly valued, and hence these lines of *thanks* are penned to all concerned.

My friend, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Superintendent of Pine Grove Sunday School, was at Philadelphia and gave me a hearty invitation to come to his Sunday School Entertainment on Saturday, December 20th and all that feel disposed to come will no doubt will be welcome.

In Kernersville 5 brick buildings are being finished, three residences on Cherry street and two large tobacco factories. Mr. Harmon McKaughan has moved into his fine brick building on Salisbury street, and Mr. J. W. Beard is finishing another fine house near by. "Uncle Moses Hunt has moved his family in the house lately occupied by Mr. McKaughn. He has the Florida fever and wants to become possessor of an "Orange Grove"; but my notion is deer and turkeys have something to do with it too. He has a son who has been living there several years and his letters have mightily stirred the "old gentleman to go too." When he travelled the Forsyth Circuit some years ago and his family lived here, I have seen him slip off some morning with his gun, and by three o'clock he would come in lugging three of the biggest kind of turkeys on his back. O my! Mr. Clay Thomas and Dr. Butner were just no where. Mr. James Crews, Jr., went on a *business trip* to Baltimore, 2 weeks ago and came back bringing a young bride with him and he took as rather on surprise. C. L. R.

Kernersville, Dec. 1st, 1884.

—If you suffer with Sick Headache, Constipation, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, or Billious attacks, **Emory's Little Cathartic Pills** will relieve you; as a regulator of the bowels they have no equal; very small, one to three a dose.—15 Cents.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

[FROM THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.]

INCREASE AND DECREASE.—In compliance with a subscriber's request, we publish a statement of the assessed valuation of property in the respective townships for this year and last, which show where the values increased and where they decreased. It may be remarked that several townships, notably Boon, returned a large amount of unlisted taxes, making the total of taxable property pretty near the same as it was last year. The following table contains the totals of listed taxables only, for last year and this:

	1883	1884
Lexington,	$606,288	$639,570
Cotton Grove,	193,074	177,376
Boon,	177,429	139,709
Tyro,	153,038	155,047
Yadkin College,	57,914	59,293
Reedy Creek,	87,169	88,862
Clemmonsville,	169,226	171,043
Arcadia,	122,359	125,637
Midway,	121,429	126,663
Abbott's Creek,	109,502	115,563
Thomasville,	440,611	432,061
Conrad Hill,	142,706	146,834
Silver Hill,	103,442	104,557
Emmons,	150,434	143,867
Jackson Hill,	62,431	64,837
Alleghany,	52,776	54,126
Healing Springs,	82,177	83,385

—Prof. Harris' Pastilles for nervous debility, etc., are offered on *free trial*. Their failure causes no loss except to proprietors, who know their merit. Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo.

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MARRIED.

At the residence of Mrs. Landquist, in this place, on Tuesday, December 2d, by Rev. James E. Hall, CHARLES ROTHROCK, Esq., to Miss REBECCA GRUBBS.

In the Episcopal church, Hillsboro, on last Tuesday evening, by Rev. Mr. Murphy, EUGENE E GRAY, of Winston, to Miss LIZZIE HUSKE, granddaughter of J. W. Norwood, Esq.

DIED.

Near Kernersville, on Friday last, Mrs. MATTHEWS.

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MENS' CUSTOM MADE DRESS

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BUSINESS SUITS,

BROWN, BLACK AND WINE COLORED,

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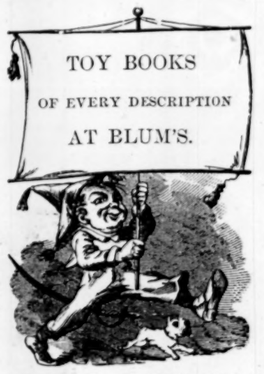

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Wheat,	$ 80 to	95
Corn, per bushel,	75 to	80
Oats, " "	40 to	50
Rye, "	00 to	00
Barley, per bush.	00 to	00
Flour, per hundred,	2 00 to	2 25
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to	0 00
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00 to	00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to	75
Beans, (white,) " "	1 50 to	00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to	0 00
Pork,	08 to	10
Country Meat, (hog round,)	00 to	00
" Hams'	00 to	00
Green Apples per bushel,	0 00 to	0 00
Eggs,	8 to	12
Butter, per pound,	15 to	20
Tallow, " "	6 to	07
Beeswax, " "	20 to	25
Flax Seed, per bushel,	0 to	0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.	70 to	90
Potatoes, sweet, " "	00 to	00
Cabbage, per pound,	05 to	00
Chickens,	20 to	25
Hay, per hundred,	50 to	60
Fodder per hundred bdls,	00 to	00
Shucks per hundred lbs.	00 to	00

Winston Tobacco Market.

NEW.

Lugs Common Red	4 00 to	6 00
" Good	6 00 to	7 00
" Bright	6 00 to	12 50
" Fine	15 00 to	18 00
Fillers Common	4 00 to	6 00
" Good	8 00 to	12 00
" Fine	12 00 to	18 00
Wrappers Common	15 00 to	20 00
" Good	25 00 to	40 00
" Fine	50 00 to	75 00
" Fancy	0000 to	00 00

Dried Fruit Market.

Cherries pitted,	12½ cents
Damson, Plums,	8 cents
Whortleberries,	7 cents
Blackberries,	6 cents
Quarter Apples,	3 cents
Sliced Apples, common,	4 cents
Sliced Apples, bright,	3 cents
Sliced Apples, fancy,	4 cents
Dark Peeled Peaches,	3 cents
Bright " "	5 to 8 cents
Fancy " "	6 cents
Quarter unpeeled,	3 cents
Halves "	4 cents

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Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1883.

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Winston, N. C., Nov. 13th, 1884.—4w

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NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Administrator according to law on the estate of Adam Butner, deceased, I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims properly authenticated, before the 1st day of October, 1885, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to the estate are respectfully requested to make payment immediately.

JAS. A. BUTNER, Adm'r.

Oct. 1st, 1884.

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TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Date May 11, 1884.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily
Leave Charlotte	4 20 a m	7 00 p m
" Salisbury	6 05 a m	8 28 p m
" High Point	7 23 a m	9 26 p m
Arrive Greensboro	8 00 a m	10 02 pm
Leave Greensboro	9 32 a m	.....
Arrive Hillsboro	11 39 p m	.....
" Durham	12 17 p m	.....
" Raleigh	1 30 p m	.....
Leave "	1 45 p m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	4 00 p m	.....

No. 15—Daily, except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro 4 50 p m.
Arrive at Raleigh 1 25 p. m.
Arrive Goldsboro 6 25 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North. East and West of Danville. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R daily.

Nos 51 and 53 connect at Greensboro with R. & D. & R. R. and for all points on Salem Branch.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Date, May 11, 188.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.
Leave Goldsboro	11 55 a m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	2 20 p m	.....
Leave "	4 45 p m	.....
Arrive Durham	6 02 p m	.....
" Hillsboro	6 48 p m	.....
" Greensboro	9 00 p m	.....
Leave	9 45 p m	9 35 a m
Arrive High Point	10 25 p m	10 05 a m
" Salisbury	11 42 a m	11 06 p m
" Charlotte	1 20 a m	12 35 p m

No. 16, D'lyex. Sunday—Lv Golds. 4 30 a. m
Ar. Raleigh 8 30 p. m
Lv. Raleigh 9 10 p. m
Ar. Greensboro 6 00 p. m

No. 50—Connects at Salisbury for all points on W. N. C. R. R. and at Charlotte with A. & C. Air Line for all points in the South and Southwest.

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N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily, ex. Sun
Leave Greensboro	10 00 a m	10 38p m
Arrive Kernersville	11 04 a m	11 42 a m
" Salem	11 38 a m	12 50 a m

GOING NORTH	No. 51, Daily, ex. Sun.	53, Daily.
Leave Salem	5 10 p m	6 00 a m
Arrive Kernersville	5 50 p m	6 35 a m
" Greensboro	7 00 p m	7 40 a m

State University Railroad.

GOING NORTH.	No. 1 Daily ex. Sun
Leave Chapel Hill	11 15 a m
Arrive University	12 16 a m

GOING SOUTH.	No. 2 Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Raleigh	12 45 p m
Arrive University	1 46 p m

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Oct. 23 -4m.

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AT REDUCED PRICES.

I have reduced the price on all kinds of plain Tombstones.

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Jan. 1st, 1884.

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Water Supply of Farms.

An "Agricultural Engineer" writes to the *Country Gentleman:* During the past year, I have taken pains to note the situation of more than a hundred farm wells and cisterns, and more than half of them are in dangerous proximity to cesspools, some of which have been in use for scores of years; most of them, however, have been emptied every spring for the manure in them; but this, even, has little effect in preventing the inevitable pollution of the water supply. A large proportion of the farms have wells quite close to the manure yards and stables. In one of these homesteads, of a family of seven, but one survived to thirty years of age, and the survivor came very near dying of an abcess of the liver, no doubt superinduced by the unwholesome water supply. It is to be hoped that these facts will give rise to investigation in such cases a comparison with the following points and the condition of the water supply may be useful:

1. There is no well safe that is not perfectly well protected from surface water and the entrance of worms, frogs, toads and small insects and vermin. The well should be curbed up above the surface with bricks or stone, laid in cement, or well plastered outside with lime mortar, so that the ground slopes in all directions, and prevents any pools of surface water from remaining within twenty feet of the well.

2. It is a common but mistaken belief that a well should be open to the air for ventilation. The reason given is that carbonic acid or foul air will gather in the well. No doubt at times this gas gathers in wells, but in every case it is in wells that are open to the air, and are fouled with decomposing organic matter. The purest water comes from drive wells and artesian wells, to which the outer air cannot gain access. Carbonic acid gas, too, is only dangerous when breathed. Its presence in water greatly improves it, and a person who drinks one glass of soda water, or a seidlitz powder, takes more carbonic acid gas than could be taken in ten barrels of any well water.

3. A well should therefore be tightly closed in at the top, and closely curbed to the bottom, and every possible entrance should be closed against worms and all other living creatures.

4. A well cannot be safe from underground drainage, unless it is dug down below a bed of clay which slopes or inclines from the well toward any barnyard, cesspool or other source of pollution, irrespective of distance; for when a drainage flow occurs through the soil, it is only a question of time when it will reach the well, although it may be one hundred, two hundred or more feet from the source of the impurities, if the slope of the subsoil, gravel, hardpan or claw, is from the source of the drainage to the well. In porous, sandy soil or gravel, the deeper the well, the sooner it will become fouled by any drainage

5. A cesspool or barnyard should always be located on lower ground than the house and the well, or any spring from which the water is drawn. If this is not possible, the cesspool should be made with an impervious bottom of cement, saturated with gas tar or melted asphalt, and a drain made of glazed pipes, cemented at the joints, to carry the liquid from it to a distant place where it may be used in making compost.

6. A well should be carried down to a permanent boiling spring which enters the bottom, and then lined with cement tiles, the joints of which should be carefully closed; or the lining should be made of brick, laid in cement, or if of wood, of hemlock plank, laid with close joints. No other wood but hemlock should be used for a well curb. The common system of boring wells by machinery is the best and safest, and when a good supply of water is procured, the bore should be filled with cement pipe. Where water is near the surface, a drive well is the best and safest.

In conclusion I would remark that the best time to dig a well is in the driest part of the season; and when an existing well is dry in a dry time, it would pay to take that opportunity to deepen the well down to permanent water, even if pressing work is put aside until this has been done. And lastly, considering the serious consequences of any lapse in securing purity in the water supply, it would be better to spend $200 or $300 over it, and do without a parlor organ or piano, or a costly furnishing for a parlor or a fancy road wagon, if both cannot be afforded; but a great deal of the cost may be saved by going the right way to work about it.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Give the stock a little bone meal occasionally.

Barley ground and mixed with corn meal makes good swine feed.

Charcoal and lime should be always in abundant supply where poultry can reach them.

And now scientific men tell us that blue glass is the thing for hen houses, as it will develop chicks and make hens lay in a most extraordinary manner.

Put only sound corn in the crib. Save the nubbins and poor ears for the pigs. Don't feed them too much of such stuff at first. Make the granary ratproof.

Every poultry house should face the south in order to get the full benefit of the light and heat from the sun. It pays as a part of the winter programme.

A small body of water is very useful on every farm. It will afford a drinking place for cattle, while it can be stocked with fish and made useful in keeping ducks and geese.

Why not get your hogs up in good flesh on apples, grass, etc., instead of crowding down the corn all at once? The latter is an expensive way and does not produce as good meat.

Two or three bushels of scattering grain left on the ground after barley or oat harvests are by no means wasted. They are worth as much for green manure as they would be worth to sell or feed.

There is a difference of opinion among practical men and scientists concerning the cause of scab in potatoes. Some maintain that it is the result of fungus; others that it is caused by wire worms. The practical farmer is most interested to know what will prevent the difficulty.

Orchard grass is gaining in popularity every year. It is doubtful if any other grass can be found which will yield so much fodder to the acre on strong, moist soil. Most farmers in seeding with this variety use too small a quantity. Two bushels to the acre is little enough.

If beans are quite dry when pulled or gathered, the best way is to thresh immediately, leaving them in the chaff, and that spread thinly on the barn floor till well cured. If they are put in mows or stacks, some moisture will gather, and more of the beans will be discolored and unsalable.

In good fruit-growing localities, where bare yet fertile land is worth $100 an acre, fields set with fruit ready to bear are worth twice to four times that sum. Considering the increased value of the land, the care which a farmer bestows on his newly-set orchard till it is ready to fruit pays him better than any other work done on the farm.

Few animals will eat barley heads, but after the grain is threshed the straw makes palatable feed for a change during the winter if kept in good condition. It is usually, however, so broken up by the threshing machines that the stacks are soon spoiled unless topped with the stiffer straw of wheat or rye, that will make a more compact covering.

After an orchard begins to bear, all that can be got from the ground by cropping costs in labor more than it is worth, beside an indefinitely larger amount sacrificed in the productiveness of the orchard itself. Some farmers allow their orchards to lie in grass and be used only as a run for the pigs. This is a very good way, but it will not do to leave all the cultivation to the pigs, as the ground will soon be so filled with weeds that the trees will be injured as much as by a grain crop. Worthless as weeds are, they are nearly or quite as exhaustive as grain.

The richest grass grows on the most fertile soil. It is this which makes the good grazing lands of river bottoms annually overflowed. It is true the grass around a clump of fresh manure will be avoided, but if evenly distributed, and well decomposed, the manure can hardly be spread too thickly. On old fields where grass grows thin it is equally poor in quality. Cows fed in such pastures will gnaw bones freely, thus indicating the need of phosphoric acid in the soil. This poor feed is also sometimes the cause of abortion in cows, as it does not supply the right kind of nutriment to perfect the embryo animal.

Recipes and Household Hints.

Whole cloves are now used to exterminate the merciless and industrious moth. It is said they are more effectual as a destroying agent than either tobacco, camphor or cedar shavings.

Leather chair seats may be revived by rubbing them with well-beaten white of eggs. Leather binding of books may also be cleansed by this method. White Roman bindings should be washed with a soft flannel saturated in soapsuds.

Pretty doilies for the cake basket are made by embroidering pretty little figures in the corners of plain white napkins; fringe the edges, if they are not already fringed; overcast where you stop raveling, and if you can do so make a border of drawn work.

Cherry stain for fine wood is thus prepared: Boil until dissolved four ounces of annatto in three quarts of water in a copper kettle; put in a piece of potash of the size of a walnut; keep the whole on the fire half an hour longer, and then the stain is ready for use.

Where stubble is left long, and has not been beat down by pasturing, it affords a very considerable protection to young clover. It prevents the snow from being blown off by winter winds and is thus worth probably more to the farmer than an equal amount of straw in his stacks or barnyard.

More and better feed for chickens can be grown by planting sunflowers than corn on equally rich soil. The sunflower seeds should not be given as an exclusive diet, but once a day in alternation with other feed. The fowls that soonest learn to like them will be marked by their bright combs, and will begin laying fast.

No grain gives better returns for the number of pounds than oats as feed for young pigs. Oats are now in most places cheaper by the pound than corn. Oats will also fatten pork, but not so rapidly as corn, nor will they make so large a proportion of lard and fat meat. Their chief advantage is in furnishing more bulk in the feed.

Brown apple sauce, to serve on the platter with pork chops, is made by taking a little soup stock, or if you have some roast beef gravy it is still nicer; into this put the apples which are peeled and cored and sliced, let them cook until tender in this, season with salt and a little red pepper. When the apples are done beat them until light and soft.

Eggs in paste are somewhat a novelty. The egg should be boiled, but not quite hard, cool them in cold water, then shell very carefully, not breaking the whites; roll puff paste round them, brush them over well with the well-beaten yolk of an egg, and shake some very finely grated bread crumbs over them. Heat some butter in a frying pan, and when quite hot put in the eggs, fry them until of a light brown color, and send brown sauce to table with them.

This receipt for ginger-cake comes from an English cook noted for the excellence of her work: Put one pound of butter into one pound of flour; add half pound of finely powdered sugar, the rind of a lemon grated, two tablespoonfuls of ground ginger, and one grated nutmeg. Mix them together; then heat one gill of sweet milk, or warm it rather, stir into it half a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda. Roll out, cut in square cakes, and bake in a moderate oven.

A nice breakfast for one who is not equal to hearty fare is made of toast and eggs prepared in this way: Put a lump of butter in a saucepan, and then drop three eggs into it, stir briskly and constantly, so that the eggs will be smooth and not lumpy. Have two thin slices of buttered toast ready, and when the eggs are done lay them on one piece of the toast and lay the other lightly over it; do not crowd it down and make the egg run over the edge of the toast.

Fighting Locusts.

The "resources of civilization" have once more triumphed over a traditional scourge of humanity. From the time of the plague of Egypt until now locusts have been a terror to all dwellers in the East. Cyprus was, it appears, infested with them when it was annexed to the British crown. With characteristic enterprise the government set to work to rid the island of them, and a parliamentary paper recently issued contains a most interesting account of the campaign. The war material was of imposing dimensions, consisting as it did of 100,500 square yards of canvas for screens; 12,711 square yards of oilcloth, twenty tons of zinc for traps, beside 76,183 stakes for screens. When these materials were worked up they amounted, with other additions which were found to be necessary, to 11,083 screens, fifty yards in length, which if stretched continuously would have formed a line 315 miles in length, or almost enough to encircle the whole coast of the island. So efficient was this formidable equipment that it is estimated that no fewer than one hundred and ninety-five thousand million of locusts were destroyed in the traps which were thus formed. Indeed, the whole colony of insects was practically exterminated; and in places where in former years vast swarms of locusts had assembled they are now almost completely conspicuous by their absence. The gain to the island must be enormous, and one may well say, in the face of so successful an operation, that peace hath her victories not less renowned than those of war.—*London Nonconformist.*

The Oldest Dynasty in the World.

The present reigning dynasty of Japan is the oldest in the world. It dates back 2,646 years, and its records are accurately preserved for that time. During this period the reigning houses of China have several times been changed, and all the nations now called civilized, without exception have had their beginning. It is sometimes marvelous to reflect that any house could preserve its integrity and occupy the throne for such a period of time. This fact of the persistency of family holds true of others than the reigning family, though to a less extent. The oldest son is necessarily his father's successor, and heirlooms are handed down from father to son with the greatest veneration and reverence. Swords, spears, beautiful garments, and helmets, bronze, lacquer, and carved woodenware, are held sacred in a family for ages. One young man, the oldest son of a well-to-do father, told me that he had twenty swords, some of the finest workmanship, and, in answer to my inevitable Yankee question, he said "It is worth about 300 yen."—*Chicago Times.*

A UNIQUE THOROUGHFARE.

THE BOWERY BY SUNLIGHT AND BY ELECTRIC GLARE.

One of the Most Peculiar Streets in New York—Its Strange Features Graphically Described.

The Bowery has been well called the Cheapside of New York, and yet it is more cosmopolitan than any other portion of the metropolis. From Chatham square, on either side, to the further extremity of the Bowery, the thoroughfare at all times is packed with all sorts and kinds of human beings. Several lines of surface cars moving continuously make the middle of the street lively, while the cars upon the elevated road thunder along up and down, imparting a supernatural element to a scene of turbulence already multitudinously noisy and distrait. From early morn until the vast procession homeward bound at nightfall crowds the street, the Bowery is the busiest portion of New York; but when the evening shades prevail and night takes up her wonderous tale the panorama is even more diversified in vividness—picturesque, unique and weird. The never ceasing tinkling of the bells gives a fairy-like tone to the picture, and the huge bull's-eye light of the rushing motives overhead strikes one like the sudden coming of a ghostly apparition, needing no particular lively imagination to endow it with all sorts of spiritual activities. The Bowery from end to end is one great glare of electric fire. Two hundred and eighteen electric lights blaze along the pathway. Every theatre, every museum, every dive is made luminous by the novel flame of modern invention. No tailor is too poor, no gimcrack store so impecunious that it cannot afford its electric light. Some shine like blazing stars far up upon the tops of lofty buildings; others dazzle the eyes of pedestrians upon the sidewalk, hung so low as to almost literally endanger the heads of the passers by. The two distinguishing features, in fact, of the Bowery are brightness and medley.

Every language known to the habitable globe is spoken there. English, Dutch, French, German, Spanish, Down East Yankee, Indian, South American and Japanese tongues may be heard volubly shouting their wares or pressing their commodities. In other days the Bowery was infested by thieves, pickpockets, bad men of every sort and kind; but it is as true to-day as it was when the Scriptures were penned that darkness is the cloak for evil, and that light and brightness are the garments of decency and the good. The police records show that, although there are many disreputable dives on the Bowery, liquor saloons practically innumerable, Chinese joints by the score and lager beer saloons by the hundred, deeds of violence are very rare, and brawls and midnight disturbances are among the things of the past. Long lines of peddlers make the clean light furnished by the electric fire lurid with the smoke and yellow flame from their alcohol lamps. In various tongues they vociferate cries of bananas, chestnuts, apples and other commodities. Other people go to and fro with wagons loaded with fish. Men sell shrimps and women offer flowers. It is a curious fact that among all the crowds that throng this busy place strange faces are very rarely seen. Now and then, going in or coming from the museums with which the place is fringed, rural visitors are seen; but as a rule the people who swarm upon the sidewalks, look in the showy windows, patronize the stores and spend their means in rum or beer seem perfectly at home in every place they go to.

Shops and stores upon the Bowery are kept open hours after kindred bazaars are closed on Broadway and in other parts of the city. Cheap joints abound there. Pawnbrokers are on nearly every block, second-hand stores find many customers, and every variety of tradesmen, showmen and tricksters can there be found. All sorts and kinds of buildings line the street—new and old, marble and brick, high and low, stone and wood. The Bowery is just as different from Broadway as San Francisco is from New Orleans. When the theatres are over men and women stream in and out of the beer gardens. The old and the young of both sexes and all ages haunt those places, spending thousands of dollars every month. The record shows that there are many wealthy residents upon the Bowery, and many wretched homes as well. It is a kind of centre where people who pick up a bare subsistence find their headquarters. From the cellar of a junkman to the warehouse of a merchant there is a long distance, and that distance is occupied every inch of it by men, women and children who live and have their being as best they can. Some of the homes are comfortable, some are luxurious, some simple depots to which the ragpickers brings his odds and ends. Here the storekeeper owns his shop; there a tenant occupies a room as dark as a dungeon, with no bed but a pallet of straw, no furniture but a rickety table and a stool. Dealers in old clothes, old hats, musical instruments, pots, kettles, raw meats, strings of bologna sausages, women's attire, pipes, old coats—everything known to the off-scourer of the earth are there. The entire gamut of creation is found on that street, and the ladder of life has every round from end to end. Some of the cellars are queer holes by day, and extraordinary places at night. Italian families taking lodgers at five cents a night occupy cellars and sub-cellars. Sour beer at two cents a pint or three cents a quart finds ready purchasers. Some of the places are filthy beyond belief, and they show sights that baffle description.

The place is dirty, the air is foul. Heaven and the garbage gatherer alone know whence comes the food furnished in these extraordinary lodgings. The offal of the markets and the boxes on the sidewalks perhaps could tell the story. There are no bedsteads. Filthy looking mattresses are spread on the floor. The inmates do not undress, but go to bed with their clothes on, including boots and shoes. On pleasant nights, as late as eleven and even twelve, wretched little children, wan and pinched and filthy dirty, may be seen grouped about these cellar doors, while within a block or possibly in the very next house may be comfortably lodged the family of the man who owns his store, and is comfortably fixed for this world and happy in his belief of the one to come.

Walking along the Bowery one's ears are always saluted here and there by music more or less discordant, according to the number of instruments in the band, which may consist of a tinkly piano or of half a dozen horns, with violin and bass viol accompaniment. Huge plate glass windows and two electric lights give an air of comfort and respectability to these places, many of which are as low and as vile as it is possible to be without coming under the absolute domination of a lax police. Into these places the people pour at times. The rooms are ablaze with light and heavy with tobacco smoke. Motley crowds fill the rooms. The performances, as a rule, are Punch and Judy, patter songs, boxing matches, solos, comic ballads and dances. Quarrels are of very rare occurrence, but liquor is sold in great quantities and fortunes are made every year. Were it not for the blaze of light which illumines every inch of the thoroughfare from beginning to end it is probable that broils and rows and disturbances of every sort would be of nightly occurrence. As it is, respectable people find no opposition, no interference, encounter no insult, hear nothing they need not care to, and see nothing except a strange, odd, extraordinary display of human nature in its most antic mood.—*New York Herald.*

SELECT SIFTINGS.

American railroads use more than 10,000,000 iron car wheels. Four wheels weigh one ton.

In San Jose, near Vera Cruz, Mexico, a trench 900 feet long, three feet deep and three feet wide was recently dug for the burial of grasshoppers slaughtered by an outraged populace.

Dahomey, Africa, takes the palm for ingenious cruelty. The commander of the forces having been found guilty of high treason, he was buried chest deep and then shot at by the Amazon regiment until dead.

It is a quarter of a century since Mr. Pullman ran the first sleeping-car that ever appeared on an American railroad. It was an August night, on the road from Bloomington, Ill., to Chicago, and he had four passengers, who were charged fifty cents each for the accommodation.

At a recent meeting of one of our medical societies a list of more than 100 remedies for cholera was presented. Yet a distinguished doctor stated that probably no real improvement had been made upon the remedies of sixty years ago, which consisted almost wholly of calomel and opium. The French doctors are experimenting.

For some time past it has been known that a colony of bees had established itself in the roof of Stourmouth Church, England, but the vicar would not allow them to be disturbed. On his death recently the bees were destroyed by fumigation. On the honey being taken there was found to be nearly two hundred weight of it, and the bees filled two moderately large barrels. It is stated that during hot weather the honey used to drop into the church.

Moravian Town is a little village in the township of Oxford, Canada West, on the bank of the river Thames, near which General Harrison defeated General Proctor in the battle on October 5, 1813. The settlers were Indians who had been converted to Christianity by the Moravians, who fled to Canada from the Muskingum, in Ohio, in 1792. By an order of the provincial council in 1793, about 50,000 acres of land were granted for their use, on which they proceeded to build a church and a village. At the time of the battle this Christian Indian village had about 100 houses, mostly well built, a school-house and chapel and very fine gardens.

A Chinese City.

Foo Chow, the capital of the city of the province of Foh Kien, and one of the few ports in China open to foreign trade. The Chinese name of the city is Hok Chin, which signifies "happy region." Foo Chow is situated in latitude 26 degrees 5 minutes north and longitude 119 degrees 20 minutes east, about 420 miles northeast of Canton, and 375 miles southwest of Shanghai. It stands on a plain about two and a half miles from the north bank of the river Min, and twenty-five miles from its mouth. An amphitheatre of hills surrounds the hills about four miles distant, and it is protected by one of the peculiar walls of China, which is seven miles in circumference, from twenty to twenty-five feet high, and from twelve to twenty feet in thickness at different points. Seven gates afford entrance to the city proper through this high wall, and over each of the gates is a high tower which is jealously guarded by watchmen. The whole district between the city and River Min, the island of Nantai, and the southern bank of the river are occupied by extensive suburbs, and the river itself is occupied by a large floating population, which lives in the boats which crowd its waters. Communication from bank to bank of the river is afforded by a stone bridge, which is about a quarter of a mile long, and is supported by forty piers, placed at unequal distances. Across these piers are laid immense stones, three feet square and about forty-five feet long, and over these a granite platform extends. The bridge is known to the natives as the bridge of ten thousand ages, and it is said to be over eight hundred years old. It is lined along the sides with shops, and is constantly filled with the people of Foo Chow.

The city proper of Foo Chow is regularly built, but the streets, though paved with granite, and in many instances planted with trees, are filthy, narrow, and infested with beggers. The population of the city has been variously estimated by travelers in China at from 600,000 to 4,000,000 souls. The most remarkable establishment of the city is the arsenal, situated about three miles down the river Min, at Pagoda island, where the seagoing vessels usually anchor. It was founded in 1567, and has been conducted, under the direction of French engineers, according to European methods. In 1870 it employed about one thousand workmen, beside fifty European superintendents. Foo Chow is known in China as a city of the first class, and is the seat of a viceroy, or governor-general, whose jurisdiction extends over Fokien and Chekiang, the province adjoining Fokien to the north. The city is also a great literary center, and numerous gentry who have retired from office in other parts of the empire and men of high literary attainments reside there. It has several cotton, paper, and hardware manufactories, several hundred factories for making porcelain, and factories of blue cloth, screens, and combs. Near by are productive lead mines, and a great tea-growing district lies within seventy miles of the city. The commerce of Foo Chow is principally with Japan and the maritime provinces of China. The chief exports are black teas, timber, bamboo, fruits, orange-peel, tobacco, potash, spices, grain, copper and lead. The imports are opium, which sometimes amounts to $5,000,000 in value for a year, salt, sugar and European manufacturers.

The Gulf Stream.

The Gulf Stream, which, if not the most extensive, is at least the best known of all currents, has justly been styled the most beautiful oceanic river in existence. Its course has always puzzled philosophers. After passing round the Gulf of Mexico, it rushes out into the Atlantic with very considerable force between Florida and the West India Islands. On entering Florida strait from the Gulf of Mexico, its rate is from sixty to one hundred miles per day, and, on leaving the "Narrows," from seventy to one hundred and twenty miles. When the extension of the Gulf Stream drift passes between the British Islands and Iceland, it moves only with an average rate of five miles a day—a rate which would occupy upward of three months to carry its waters from the southwestern extremity of England to the north of Scotland. In its earlier stages the stream is known by its clear blue waters and accompanying fair weather. On passing Cape Hatteras it increases in width, and when skirting the southern edge of the grand banks of Newfoundland, it proceeds with diminished velocity and temperature. In the vicinity of Halifax and Newfoundland it meets the waters of the cool Arctic current which is setting to the southward, and these waters run side by side without mixing, the line of separation sometimes being so sharp that a difference of temperature amounting to thirty-three degrees Fahrenheit has been observed within the distance of a few ships' lengths.

In the cotton States there are 197,000,000 acres of land in farms, of which 67,350,000 are improved. The cotton area actually tilled was about 44,000,000 acres in 1879. The crops in tillage now occupy about 53,000,000 acres, the difference representing the increase since the census from which the above figures were taken was made. The census value of productions for this section is $547,000,000. During the first four months of this year, $54,000,000 was invested in southern manufacturing.

A THANKSGIVING DINNER.

A BILL OF FARE FOR THE ANNUAL DAY OF THANKS.

The Regular Roast Turkey and Cranberry Sauce—Mince Pie, etc.—Timely Hints for the Housewife.

THANKSGIVING DINNER.
BILL OF FARE.
Roast turkey with cranberry and apple sauces.
White potatoes, mashed
Sweet potatoes, roasted.
Macaroni and cheese.
Celery, pickles, cold slaw.
Rolls and Boston brown bread.
Mince and pumpkin pies.
Sweet cider
Raisins and nuts.
Black coffee.

Our bill of fare is a simple one, and of course as many additions can be made to it as desired. The first article to make on either Monday or Tuesday are the pies. Make the paste of one quart of flour, one half-pound of sweet, good butter, the same of lard, and one small cup of cold water. Chop the butter and lard up into the flour, until as fine as powder, wet into a stiff dough, knead into a ball, and roll deftly and quickly into a thin sheet, always rolling from you. Fit on the pie plates.

For the pumpkin pies take one pint of stewed pumpkin, strained through a seive, four eggs, one quart of milk, a little mace, cinnamon and nutmeg, and three-fourths of a cup of sugar. Beat well together and bake in a moderately hot oven without a cover. Before putting on the table sprinkle with powdered sugar.

If you have not mince meat already made buy from a good grocer a quart. Fill the pie plates and put on a thin crust. Before serving place in the oven to heat.

The turkey should be ordered or bought a few days before Thanksgiving. Have him plump and firm, also tender. To test a tender turkey, lift the wings, and if the skin breaks easily he is all right. As soon as you get your turkey home dress it and place it in salt and water, first washing it in several waters, and in the last mixing in a teaspoonful of soda. Two hours will roast a ten-pound turkey, if your fire is brisk. Make a dressing of bread crumbs, butter, pepper, salt, sage, thyme, sweet majoram, one egg, and wet with a little hot milk. A little sausage and onion is liked by many. Sew the turkey up tightly, and dredge with flour. Baste at first with butter and water, afterward with the pan dripping. Fried oysters laid about the dish, when the turkey is served, is an improvement.

The cranberries should be boiled until very tender, then strained and sweetened. To make them jell, add a very little gelatine dissolved in warm water.

The apple sauce should be made of tart apples, and not sweetened. It may be stuffed also with gelatine, and both, if made the day before Thanksgiving, will save labor.

The white potatoes should be mashed as soon as done, and piled in a pyramid with a tiny tuft of parsley sticking out of the top. Allow an hour or over to roast the sweet potatoes. Keep the celery in water until the time of serving.

Boil the macaroni in water until tender, drain, then place in a deep dish, mix in a tablespoonful of canned tomatoes, grate a little cheese over the layer, then put on another of macaroni, and so on until the dish is filled. Cover the top with grated cheese, and place in hot oven for ten minutes. Serve hot. This is a delicious dish.

Serve the cider with the pie, and the raisins and nuts afterward, ending with a very small cup of black coffee, which is made by taking a tea cup of coffee to a pint of water, boil for ten minutes, and serve without milk or sugar.—*New York Journal.*

Royal Thanksgivings.

It was not altogether without reason that the early democrats objected to the appointment of public thanksgiving days by the government. In countries ruled by a king, such thanksgivings were frequently associated with royal or military events which were far from satisfactory to the people.

The spectacle was often presented of one nation chanting a universal Te Deum, and a neighboring nation performing a fast, for precisely the same event—a bloody battle. On one side of a narrow river, say, the Rhine, sad people marched in procession to their churches, where they prostrated themselves before the altar, recited penitentfal psalms, and offered expiatory prayers, while, not far away, on the other side of the stream, rose the hymn of triumph and of glad thanksgiving.

After the battle of Jena in 1806, Prussia lay prostrate under the heel of Bonaparte, suffering the last infamies of insult from her conqueror, every town under contribution, every granary and wine-cellar open to supply his army, millions of innocent people despoiled and in mourning. The people of France who, after all, were the conqueror's most pitiable victims, were called upon to render thanks to the common Father of Prussians and the French for the results that had been secured by awful scenes of blood and misery.

Some of the early democrats had witnessed similar incongruous scenes, and imbibed therefrom a strong prejudice against public observances of that nature.

At one time the worst moments of the reign of Louis XV. of France, a crazy fanatic struck at him with a penknife and drew a few drops of the king's bad blood. The government promptly utilized the incident to restore the king's popularity.

He went in solemn prossession to Notre Dame to give thanks for his escape, attended by a brilliant court, a military pageant, and a prodigious retinue of ecclesiastics. He rode between two compact masses of human beings. At the door of the cathedral he was received by cardinals in their gorgeous robes, and as he walked slowly down the magnificent nave the audience stood to receive him, and the most beautiful music of the period enhanced the effect of the spectacle. He ascended a platform, and there in the view of thousands of people knelt and made his offering of thanksgiving.

For a time, the affair rendered him the most popular king in Europe. Whenever he appeared in public he was received with the enthusiastic applause that greeted him at the beginning of his reign. But he omitted to render the true thanksgiving of a reform in his life, and soon these plaudits lost their warmth.

Thanksgiving of this royal kind made all public thanksgiving odious to some of the founders of our government. Happily, no such taint affects the character of the national holiday we celebrate now.

An Impending Calamity.

The astronomers at the Greenwich observatory have been making calculations as to the pace of the star Arcturus in his progress toward the earth. They find as the result of twenty-one observations, that this beautiful scintilating star is coming for us at the rate of fifty miles and seventy-eight one hundredths per second. This amounts to about 3,000 miles a minute, 180,000 miles an hour, or 4,300,000 miles a day. If Arcturus makes a straight shot we will probably be knocked into smithereens, but not for 93,000 years yet.

In Madagascar the crocodile is sacred, and is seldom destroyed by the inhabitants, although it frequently kills cattle and human beings.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Of the versatile empress of Austria it is said she can make delicious bread.

German female telegraph operators receive a salary of $240 a year and have no vacation.

Velvet suits are made with an overdress of curled velvet and an underskirt of plain velvet.

Dr. Hammond says a woman's beauty is in direct proportion to the beef and mutton she eats.

The etiquette of funerals in Mexico does not permit the female relations of deceased to attend,

Velvet ribbon loops and feathers set in front, are popular trimmings for felt bonnets and round hats.

"English waists" is the name given to the waists with very long blue seams, made by French dressmakers.

When a young lady begins to remark, "He is not such a fool as he looks," it is a sign that there will be a wedding soon

New York intelligence offices are over run with well-dressed women who want to be governesses or ladies' companions.

The suits which are made of skirting with draperies of plain serge, have silk waistcoats matching one stripe in the skirting.

Mrs. Van Cott, the evangelist, popularly known as the "Widow," proudly says that she is the spiritual mother of 40,000 souls.

Tom Thumb's widow was in Bridgeport, Conn., recently, and expressed a desire to be buried by the side of his grave when she dies.

A handsome cloak of black armure Ottoman satin is trimmed with passementerie of chenille and steel beads, and beaded chenille fringe.

The latest invention is an electric fan, which is warranted "to lower the temperature of a room from ninety-five to sixty degrees in a few minutes."

Mrs. Webb, the widow of Captain Webb, the English swimmer who dared the whirlpool rapids at Niagara, still lingers near the scene of his death.

Plaid dresses with side plaited-skirts are popular among school girls. Most of them have bodices made of plaid, but others are worn with Jersey waists.

There are some imitation feathers made of velvet among the importations of millinery. It is the smooth feathers which they imitate and they do it very well.

Fans of white crape and ivory painted with bunches of white lilac were the tasteful gift which the bridegroom gave to the bridesmaids at an English wedding.

A pretty cloth promenade dress is of light brown, with skirt in three tabs in front, each trimmed with one row of still lighter brown velvet. Basque is made to match.

The alligator skin and velvet belts, so fashionable just now, are decorated with the monograms of the wearers, either on silver buckles or embroidered in silks on the velvet.

A Swiss mountaineer has made a bet with a wealthy Englishman that he can make the tour of Europe on foot, visting every separate country, inside of twelve months, to start on January 1, 1883. The wager is for a thousand pounds, with expenses.

During the last ten years Italy has expended one hundred million dollars on monster war vessels.

The honey crop of the country last year was estimated at rising 4,000,000 pounds.

The new Upright Pianos of Mason & Hamlin are highly praised by good judges. They possess a refinement of musical tone which charms the connoisseur and all who hear it. This is owing largely to the new system of their construction. The great experience of Mason & Hamlin in their organ business, with the aid of their large corps of superior musical and mechanical experts, has enabled them, after several years of expensive experiments, to produce what both kids fair to do more for their reputation than even their famous organs have accomplished. Their chief improvement consists in securing the strings by metallic fastenings, instead of pins held by friction, which renders it easy to put the three strings of each tone exactly in unison, and thereby produce tones of wonderful sweetness and purity. Messrs. Mason & Hamlin have made 150,000 cabinet organs. They can hardly hope to reach this number of pianos, but we doubt not their new "uprights" will command a very large sale.—*Boston Traveller.*

IN India, but one man in sixteen, and one woman in 434, can read.

* * * * Loss of power in either sex, however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Address, with three letter stamps for reply and book of particulars, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

AN iceberg over six miles long was recently seen off the Newfoundland coast.

Many ladies who for years had scarcely ever enjoyed the luxury of feeling well have been renovated by the use of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

TEN counties in Mississippi prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors.

Young Men!—Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Mothers.

If you are failing; broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Drgts.

25 Cents

Will buy a TREATISE ON THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES. Book of 100 pages, valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid. NEW YORK HORSE BOOK CO., 134 Leonard Street, New York city.

Thin People.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures, dyspepsia, sexual debility. $1.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			45
Beef cattle, good to prime	12	@	14¾
Calves, com'n to prime veals	6	@	9½
Sheep	3½	@	4
Lambs	4¾	@	5¾
Hogs—Live	4½	@	5⅞
Dressed, city	5¾	@	6
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 75	@	5 50
West. good to choice	3 60	@	6 10
Wheat—No. 2, Red	84⅜	@	85¼
Rye—State	67	@	69
Barley—Four-rowed State		@	78¾
Corn—Ungrad. West, mixed	54½	@	60
Oats—White State	35	@	37½
Mixed Western	31	@	35
Hay—Med. to pr. Timothy	90	@	1 00
Straw—No. 1, Rye	70	@	75
Lard—City Steam	7 50	@	8 35
Butter—State Creamery	30	@	32
Dairy	20	@	26
West. Im. Creamery	18	@	24
Factory	9	@	14
Cheese—State Factory	8½	@	12
Skims	1½	@	3
Western	4	@	11
Eggs—State and Penn	24½	@	25
BUFFALO.			
Sheep—Good to Choice	3 25	@	4 15
Lambs—Western	4 15	@	5 00
Steers—Western	5 90	@	6 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	6 10	@	6 20
Flour—Cy ground n. process	5 80	@	5 90
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 12	@	
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New		@	60
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	39	@	
Barley—Two-rowed State		@	—
BOSTON.			
Beef—Ex. plate and family	12 50	@	13 00
Hogs—Live	6	@	6¾
Northern Dressed	7¾	@	7¾
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	15 00	@	15 50
Flour—Winter Wheat pat's	5 00	@	5 25
Corn—High Mixed	62	@	68
Oats—Extra White	37	@	38
Rye—State	70	@	75
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	6 50	@	7 25
Sheep—Live weight	3	@	5
Lambs	5¾	@	6
Hogs—Northern, d. w	7¾	@	7¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red		@	97¾
Rye—State		@	72
Corn—State Yellow	57	@	57½
Oats—Mixed		@	38¼
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa	24	@	25
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	11¾	@	12¾

A Printer's Error.

Sweet are the uses of adversity, the printer's copy said, but he set it up, sweet are the uses of advertising. Sweet, indeed, to those who in sickness and suffering have seen the advertisement of some sovereign remedy, which upon trial has brought them from death's door. "The best thing I ever saw in my paper was the advertisement of Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery'" is again and again the testimony of those who have been healed by it of lung disease, bronchial affections, tumors, liver complaints and the ills to which flesh is heir.

ENTIRE birds, with the feet turned up, are used for trimming hats.

"Nip't in the Bud."

Sad to say, many a good thing attains to nothing more than a fair beginning. On the other hand it is a matter for congratulation that the growth of some evil things may be also promptly frustrated. A large proportion of the cases of the most wide-spread and fatal of diseases—consumption, have their inception in nasal catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is pleasant, soothing and effectual. Try it. It has cured thousands. All druggists.

QUEEN VICTORIA is now enjoying better health than for several years.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures colic, cramps, diarrhœa; externally for aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast. 25 and 50c.

A CARRIAGE, the whole upper part of glass, is being built for Emperor William.

PUREST AND BEST COD-LIVER OIL, from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., N. Y.